The Columbian.

[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, AND COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1883.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVII NO 6
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL XLVI, NO 49

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	¼	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$ 3 50	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 10 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the right. Corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Main Street, 1st door below Court House.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building.
Sept. 15 '82-1 y.

GUY JACOBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in H. J. Clark's Building, second floor, first door to the left.
Oct. 8, '80.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building, third door from Main street. May 20, '81.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

WM. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Orangeville, Pa.
Office in Low's Building, second floor, second door to the left.
Can be consulted in German. aug 18 '82

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick, Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office with the Berwick Independent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-t f

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building. June 24 '81.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
Is again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. july 15, '80-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. ☞100-page pamphlet, 25 cents. Dec. 15-4w.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

DURING COURT

There will be a Great

CLEARING OUT

OF

WINTER CLOTHING,

CONSISTING OF

Winter and Fall

SUITS, for

MEN, BOYS, and YOUTHS.

OVERCOATS,

at a great reduction.

CALL AND

BE CONVINCED.

AT

D. Lowenberg's.

BLOOMSBURG.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
-)o(-
A. J. EVANS,
The uptown Clothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up
FALL AND WINTER SUITS
For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
Always on hand. Call and Examine. EVANS BLOCK Corner Main and Iron Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 25-1y

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Rollers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Mould Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt, ——*BONE MANURE, &c.*——
feb 3 t-f

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,224
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,717
Phœnix, of London	5,366,373
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	3,275,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,092,885

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-1Z.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
GERM AN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Lycoming of Muncy	Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia,	Pa.
Franklin of "	"
Pennsylvania of "	"
Farmers of York,	Pa.
Hanover of New York.	
Manhattan of New York.	

Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
Oct. 24, 79-1y

DARBYS
PROPHYLACTIC
FLUID.
A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.
Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.
I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick room. — WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured.

SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED
A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it. — J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.
Cholera prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse — it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted. — N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by
Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia;
Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.;
Jos. LeCONTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C.
Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University;
Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.
Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.
The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.
August, 82 1y

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 6, 1882.
Brown Chemical Co.
Gentlemen:— For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief, having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Iron Bitters, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking Brown's Iron Bitters, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FLYNN,
30 Maverick St., E. Boston

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.
Brown Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

March, 3, '82. 1y

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.
DISCOVERER OF DR. MARCHISI'S
CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.
Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, Barrenness and is especially adapted to the change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above. For sale by all druggists. New size $1 per bottle, Old size $1.50. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.
Moyer Bros., Wholesale Agents, Bloomsburg Pa
June 23-1y.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, restoring it to throw off torpidity and inactivity, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting the regular discharge.
Malaria If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or complicated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

A BAG OF RAGS.

The keen autumn air blew sharply into the room, as pretty Agatha Forsythe threw up the sash and leaned out.

A deep voice below coming from a form almost hidden by the syringa bushes, said, softly:

"Is that you, 'Gatha?"

"Yes," was the reply, given softly.

"Can't you come down?" said Dick Reynolds, rather impatiently, looking up at the smiling face.

"In a little while, Dick, just as soon as Grannie is asleep. She has just gone to her room. You must be patient, Dick, dear," and the window closed.

"Dick, dear," was not very patient, however, and paced the walk for fifteen minutes before Agatha's blue dress appeared at the door, with Agatha in it. After a very ardent greeting, Dick said:

"I declare it's too bad I can't come and see you like other fellows come to see their sweethearts. I wonder what makes your grandmother dislike me so. I've never done her any harm, only I want her one grandchild. I am not a bad character, have a good position, and why she will not let you marry me, and yet is willing to give you to that Dalford fellow is a mystery.

"O, Grannie is getting old, you know, Dick, and she fancies you are exactly like your grandfather was, who was her lover, and who almost broke her heart.

"And she's afraid I'll break yours, darling? Well, we'll see," and then a long and very interesting conversation followed. At last Agatha declared she must go in.

"Don't fail, me 'Gatha," Dick said, as he gave her his farewell kiss.

"Never fear," said 'Gatha, blushing in the darkness, and she quickly disappeared in the house.

The next day Grannie seemed to be partiularly provoking, and tried Agatha's patience sorely.

"What makes you look so happy," she asked sternly, as 'Gatha sang, and blushed and smiled to herself as she went about the big drawing-room, dusting and arranging the many knick knacks.

"Nothing," said Agatha.

"I know better," replied her grandmother sharply. "It's that Dick Reynolds. Have you been writing to him?"

"No."

"Has he written to you?"

"No."

"Well, you've seen each other then."

'Gatha blushed guiltily, and then lost her temper, which was such an unusual thing for her to do, that her grandmother was quite startled.

"I should think, Grannie, you'd be ashamed of yourself, I love Dick Reynolds, and I always shall. If you could give me just reason why I should not marry him, I would never disobey you. But you cannot. You say he will surely prove treacherous like his grandfather. Am I like you because I am your granddaughter? No, Therefore I intend, as soon as opportunity offers, to run off with Dick, since there is no other way. I tell you frankly, I am sorry to be rude. But I do not see why I should allow you to break my heart and Dick's too!"

'Gatha stopped. Two red spots burned on her cheek, her clear gray eyes blazed with anger and love.

Grannie recovered herself.

"So this is the respect I get, after twenty years of toil for you. Go to your room instantly. You shall never marry Dick Reynolds. Do you hear, never!"

This did not strike terror to the girl's heart, for she possessed much of the obstinate will of her grandmother, and, as Betsey often said, "When her mind were sot, it were sot and it 'twere no use to go ag'in her." So when she was ordered to her room she went quietly, and already her pretty, curly head was scheming for escape.

Agatha was not a bad or a willful girl. She possessed good, commonsense. As she said, if there was just cause why, she would never have disobeyed her grandmother. She had met Dick at one of the few parties given in the neighboring town. Their acquaintance had ripened into love, and Dick after obtaining Agatha's consent asked her grandmother for her in manly words. He received a decided and cold "No," and was told never to show himself at the farm again. Dick did, however, manage to occasionally see Agatha, who openly rebelled at such treatment. And both had devised a plan that had cost weeks in concocting, their interviews being held generally in the manner described above.

* * * * * * *

A week passed after their last interview. 'Gatha was kept under strict surveillance by her grandmother.

It was twelve o'clock at night. 'Gatha, who slept with her grandmother now, the better to be watched, rose softly from her bed, very softly, for fear of waking the old lady, who was a very light sleeper. A stone had been thrown at the window. With noiseless hand she let a white note, taken from about her neck, down into the garden beneath.

"What are you up for, 'Gatha," said her grandmother suddenly, sitting up in bed. 'Gatha stared.

"O, nothing," she said, pouring out a glass of water, and, after drinking it, going back to bed.

Dick, below in the garden, caught the note, opened it and read:

"DARLING DICK—

"Grandma has made me sleep with her. Our plan, of course, falls through, but I have thought of another. To morrow morning, at six o'clock, Mr. Tidle is coming for the large bag of sewed rags Grannie has made for a rag carpet. Betsy will substitute me for the rolls of rags, and I can be carried out into the wagon, placed on my back and driven to town, and Grannie be none the wiser, for I am (?) to spend all morning until noon shucking corn in the barn. The only thing for you to do is to let Mr. Tidle into the secret and get his assistance Don't fail, or my heart will break.

"Yours in haste,
'GATHA."

Dick pasted down to Mr. Tidle's weaving shop, roused the old gentleman, and unfolded his plans.

"Rather pesky business Dick, rather pesky; and the old lady's powerful sharp but I'll do my best for you lad," he said, when Dick concluded. And so they arranged for the next morning!

Dick was to be at the turnstile with a fast team, and 'Gatha was to be unbagged and given into his care at that point.

* * * * * * *

Six o'clock came. 'Gatha had been up for two hours, and had breakfasted, and betaken herself presumably to the barn, but was in reality in the upper hall, attired in a neat, gray traveling dress, with a most bewitching bonnet, on the side of which drooped two dainty pink roses.

"There comes Mr. Tidle Betsy," said the old lady, from the kitchen window. You go to let him in, and be sure he takes the right weight of them balls, and don't break the balustrade bringing the bag down. I'll stand at the window and see it safe in the wagon. There's no telling where these men folk will bring up to."

"All right 'um," said Betsy, her heart in her mouth, for fear the old lady would take it into her head to come up stairs. Coming down, not an hour ago, she had pounded and felt every ball in the bag, and 'Gatha thanked fortune she was not in it.

Betsy went up stairs, and let Mr. Tidle in. The bag was quickly emptied. The balls were thrown helter-skelter into Betsy's room, and 'Gatha, smiling, trembling and blushing, was sent swiftly and deftly in to take their place, gray dress, pink roses, and all."

"La sakes!" exclaimed Betsy, "she don't no way fill the thing up. Hold the top, Mr. Tidle, while I get a ball or two to give it a lumpy look."

Three or four balls were placed about 'Gatha.

"That's enuf," said Betsy, the bunnet'll look like another, and soon 'Gatha, shaking with suppressed laughter, was born down stairs by the faithful Betsy and Mr. Tidle. On the way out to the wagon, Grandma's voice from the raised kitchen window called out;

"Mr. Tidle!"

"Well, ma'm?"

"Wait a moment. I want to tell you about the weaving."

"All right, 'um, soon's I get this pesky bag inter the waggin."

'Gatha's heart beat again, as she felt herself lifted from Mr. Tidle's shoulder and laid safely on her back in the bottom of the wagon. Mr. Tidle took his penknife and cut a small breathing place and then hurried back. His conversation lasted ten minutes, and then he was off at a steady trot down the road, his precious burden safe.

"Betsy," said old Mrs. Forsythe, returning to the kitchen, "sure's you live, I heard rats jumping about overhead while you were up stairs. Don't forget to let the cat in to-night."

"No, 'um," answered Betsy. "Rats is a great trouble, an' the cat'll soon clear them out."

Late that night Betsy gathered up the poor offending balls, whose rolling about as they were quickly thrown into the room that morning, had caused the old lady to think them rats, and putting them into a sheet, placed them into the hand of Mr. Tidle who was waiting at the turnstile for them.

"Pesky business that, pesky business, Miss Betsy," he said. "But, la sakes! didn't they get off nice. She came out o' that bag as spink an' span as she went in, and would you believe it, the pink roses in her bunnet weren't crushed at all. I guess they're merried by this time. I wonder," softly, "if we'd have such a time, Miss Betsy, if we jined hands? And what do you think—I saw a bunnet like Miss 'Gatha's down to Jake Prall's, an' I'll git it for you if you'll agree."

Betsy agreed, got the "bunnet," and was happy ever after.

Old Mrs. Forsyth never could find out how 'Gatha got away. In time she partly forgave her, but for years she would not design to notice her. 'Gatha was very happy, and never had cause to rue the day she substituted herself for a bag of rags.—*Democrat*

BURDETTE'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—"Be some body on your own account, my son, and don't try to get along on the reputation of your ancestors. Nobody knows and nobody cares who Adam's grandfather was, and there is not a man living who can tell the name of Brigham Young's mother-in-law." The lecturer urged upon his hearers the necessity of keeping up with the every day procession and not pulling back in the harness. Hard work was never known to kill men; it was the fun that men had in the intervals that killed them. The fact was, most people had yet to learn what fun really was. A man might go to Europe and spend a million dollars and then recall the fact that he had a great deal more fun at a picnic twenty years ago that cost him just sixty-five cents. The theory that the world owed every man a living was false. The world owed a man nothing. There was a living in the world for every man, however, providing the man was willing to work for it. If he did not work for it some body else would earn it and the lazy man would get left. There were greater opportunities for workers out west than in the eastern cities, but men who went out west to grow up with the country must do their own growing. There was no browsing allowed in the vigorous west. An energetic man might go out into the far west and in two or three years possess himself of a bigger house, a bigger yard, a bigger barn and a bigger mortgage than he could obtain by ten year's work in the east. All young men ought to marry, and no young man should envy old men or rich men. In conclusion Mr. Burdette said that a man should do well whatever he was given to do and not despise drudgery. The world wants good shovellers, teamsters, and laborers, but it does not want poor lawyers, poor ministers or poor editors.

"This insurance policy is a queer thing," said Dobbs, reflectively. "If I can't sell it I cancel it, and if I cancel it I can't sell it."

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

"Burdane," the French name for Burdock, is as popular in France as in America. As an anti scorbudic, aperient and diuretic it cannot be too highly extolled. Burdock Blood Bitters combine "in a condensed form all its good properties. For gout, cutaneous disorders and kidney troubles they are unequaled. Price $1.00.

THE DISASTERS OF A MONTH.

OVER A THOUSAND LIVES LOST IN JANUARY ON LAND AND AT SEA.

January was a remarkable month. Its fatal and terrific collisions, fires, and explosions, and the alarming death rate, the list of business failures, and the overwhelming series of shocking casualities that marked it will make it memorable for years.

The month had just begun when the news of Gambetta's death was flashed over the wires to all parts of the world. The mystery that hung over it, together with the perturbation and excitement it caused in France, made the event the sensation of the world for several days.

On the day that the news of France's loss arrived the President of the United States stood in the White House, surrounded by the wives of the Cabinet officers, receiving congratulations from a throng of callers. The decorations were strikingly bright, the uniforms of the diplomas and soldiers were brilliant, the costumes of the ladies were rich. The band was playing, and the whole scene was one of life and animation. Suddenly Elisha Allen, the Hawaiian Minister, dropped dead near the threshold of the reception room. The White House was closed at once, and the brilliant throng was dismissed.

Three days later came the news of the spread of disaster and death over a large part of Europe. The Rhine and the Danube rose, inundated villages and towns, washed away bridges, undermined houses, and spread distress over many miles of territory. The Rhine dam at Ludwigshafen gave way and many people were drowned. The list of dead along the Rhine numbered more than seventy persons. France, Switzerland, and Austria also suffered great distress.

On the following day Gen. Chanzy died. After Gambetta he could worst be spared in France. Gambetta was called the soul, and Chanzy the sword of resistance to German invasion. It was said that the Germans feared Gen. Chanzy as they had dreaded Skobeleff.

On the following day, the 6th of the month, the Inman line steamer City of Brussels, as she was nearing Liverpool in a dense fog, was run down by the steamer Kirby Hall. She sank almost immediately. The Captain of the City of Brussels said that the fog was so heavy that he stopped the engines and allowed the vessel to drift with the tide. After she had drifted thus for forty one minutes, the Captain heard the whistles of steamers on both port and starboard sides. He thought that the two steamers were passing him in parallel lines. A moment later a white light loomed up on the starboard bow, and before anything could be done the Kirby Hall struck the City of Brussels with terrific force. The Captain of the City of Brussels stuck by his ship till she went down, and clung to a spar until rescued. Ten men were drowned.

Four days later occurred the appalling loss of life in the Milwaukee hotel fire. The hotel was a veritable death trap. The fire started in the basement at 4 a. m.—an hour when all inmates were asleep—and shot up the shaft like a meteor. In a minute suction of the air from the shaft into the corridors had carried the flames into every story, and before any one had time to give an alarm the whole north end of the structure was a sea of fierce and roaring flame. The stairway around the elevator shaft was burned away, and the sleepers were caught in an awful trap. Another stairway was at the extreme north end of the building, but almost inaccessible. The flames and smoke swept through the corridors, and the affrighted guests were aroused by the suffocating smoke pouring through the apertures of the doors, followed by the glare of the fire. Some rushed forth almost into the heart of the flames and struggled toward the further stairway. A few of them escaped; the others were overcome by the smoke and roasted in the fire. But most of the people were awakened too late. When they jumped in affright from their beds and threw open their doors they were met by surging flames. They flew to the windows. Five or six or seven stories below was the stone pavement. Many jumped, and were picked up mangled and dead. Others shrank back from the fearful jump until the flames swept into their rooms and shrivelled them into unrecognizable shapes. Many women hung from the window sills and rent the air with screams until the fire licked their hands and they went spinning down to a horrible death. At one time there were five women hanging at the same time from sixth story windows. Below were thousands of men looking on horrified and powerless as the women dropped one by one to the street and were picked up dead. The servant girls had no chance of escape, for the fire rushed up the stairway, consuming it as it passed, and swept into the servant's rooms. One after another they jumped from the windows in the top story of the burning building to the street below. Thousands looked on and saw them meet their death. The proprietor of the hotel became insane. The belief was general that somebody had set fire to the building, as no less than four attempts to burn it down had been made within two years. The number of lives lost was 74.

While they were still digging bodies out of the Milwaukee ruins the Planters' House, a big hotel in St. Louis, caught fire. It started at the same hour in the morning as the Milwaukee fire, but most of the guests escaped; three, however, were killed.

On the 11th day of the month 10,000 people were driven from their homes in Hungary by the floods. Many were drowned. The dykes around Raab gave way, and the deluge completely inundated the town. Great distress still prevails there.

On the 14th occurred a frightful fire in a circus in Russia. It was in some respects even more horrifying than the disaster at Milwaukee. Eight hundred people were packed into a circus building in Berditsheff when the alarm of fire was given. The structure was built of wood, and was without windows. The performance was about half over, and two clowns were in the ring. Suddenly a third clown rushed in and shouted. "Fire!" The people thought it was part of the performance until the ringmaster ran out shrieking at the top of his lungs. A moment later the fire began to creep from the stables. The people rushed for the main entrance. The doors opened inward, and were forced shut and held there by the pressure of the terror stricken multitude. Some fought their way to the two side exits, but both were firmly nailed up, and defied all efforts to break them open. It was impossible for the victims to escape. When the people realized this they began to throw their children into the ring from all parts of the house. There was a carpet in the ring, and there the fire did not reach. Parents, imbued with a heroic instinct tossed the little ones down from the galleries and from all parts of the house. Nearly 209 children huddled together in the ring and watched the slow approach of the fire with blanched faces. A few cried piteously, but most of them were awed and fascinated. But as the fire crept around the building, the parents forgot their heroic impulses, and one by one jumped into the ring too. Soon the enclosure was a mass of struggling, fighting, terror-stricken men and women. The poor children were trampled under foot by the mob as it surged frantically about. Then twelve or fifteen horses, scorched and maddened by the flames, sprang into the ring, where they bounded frantically about among the people, trampling them to death. The whole ring was now a struggling, fighting mass. The fire brigade was summoned, but it did not arrive until half an hour after the fire began, and then it was impossible to do anything toward putting out the fire, as the tanks were frozen. After great effort the doors were cut away, but nearly 300 people had already perished. At the main entrance the scene was horrifying. The blackened bodies of scores of victims lay packed in the doorway, where they had been held as in a vise and slowly roasted to death. It is said that the fire was caused by a groom, who threw a cigarette in the straw.

On the 16th twenty-two successive earthquake shocks destroyed many houses and frightened the inhabitants of the province of Murcia in Spain. There was also a heavy earthquake shock in Bohemia. During the week preceding there had been shocks in Illinois and western Kentucky, as well as in Canada and New England, and many destructive shocks in the island of Formosa. The number of earthquakes in this remarkable month kept pace with the disasters by fire and flood.

On the 17th day of the month the steamer Josephine left Seattle, W. T., and sailed for Skagit River. The next day, when off Port Susan Bay, her boiler exploded. The passengers were at dinner. The crown sheet of the boiler went straight up through the forward cabin and pilot house, and blew the man at the wheel high in the air, killing him instantly. Two men who were waiting at the dinner table, directly over the boiler, were blown to atoms. Neither the Captain, the purser, nor the fireman could be found afterward. Eight persons were killed and many more were wounded.

On the following day occurred the great powder explosion in Holland. The village of Muiden was wrecked, twelve persons were killed, and neighboring towns were seriously damaged. The gunpowder manufactories for the Dutch army are situated at Muiden, and terrific explosions occurred at the same time. The roofs were blown off the houses, and windows were broken eight miles away.

The same day two awful disasters occurred. The steamship Gimbria was sunk, and there was a frightful accident on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Cimbria sailed for New York from Hamburg with 500 souls aboard. The morning of the 12th was clear at first, but later a heavy fog settled on the sea and increased in density hourly. The engines of the Cimbria were kept at half speed for a time, and finally were run very slow. Shortly after 2 o'clock whistles were heard, and a moment later the British steamer Sultan, a freight and passenger boat, was seen headed directly for the Cimbria. She struck the Cimbria adaft the first collision bulkhead, heeling her over on her side. It was seen at once that the Cimbria was going to the bottom. Lifebelts were hastily distributed, and spars were cut loose for the passengers to cling to. A few minutes later the ship went down, leaving hundreds of men and women struggling in the water. One by one they were drowned. Some of the passengers and crew crowded into the only three life boats that could be cleared away, and rowed along the coast until picked up by passing steamers. Less than a hundred were saved. Meanwhile the British steamer went on her way. When she arrived at Elbe she reported the collision. Survivors of the disaster describe the scene at the sinking of the Cimbria as terrible. The air was filled with the cries of the hundreds who struggled until benumbed by the icy water and then sank from sight. The steamer Sultan was seized by the police on the 22d. Her Captain then claimed that he had waited twelve hours at the scene of the collision.

The calamity on the Southern Pacific Railroad in California was due, according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, to neglect on the part of Conductor Reed and Brakeman Patten. The overland express train which left San Francisco on the 19th stopped at Tehichipa to take out an extra engine, to assist in pulling up the Tehichipa grade. By some means or other the train got away, and started backward down a grade of 120 feet to the mile The train consisted of two engines and eight or nine cars, some of them sleepers filled with passengers. The train went whirling down the grade at a frightful speed for a distance of four miles. Then a curve was reached, and two sleeping cars and the mail, baggage and express cars jumped the track and went down an embankment fifteen feet high, where they lay piled in a shattered heap. They caught fire and passengers who were imprisoned in the wreck, were burned to death. Many of the unfortunate victims were held down by pieces of timber or heavy iron. They struggled to free themselves, but could not move, and the fire finally put an end to their sufferings. Others, maimed and injured, lay upon the snow, and were unable to render any assistance to those who were vainly endeavoring to escape from the fire. The passengers in the sleepers were awakened by the fearful velocity of the train, but in a few seconds, and before there was time to do anything, the crash came. Thousands of splinters, bits of iron, glass and debris flew in the air, and the luckless passengers were buried under the wreck. Then the fire burst out and the smoke from the painted wood swept over it all. A fierce wind was blowing along the mountain side, and the weather was bitterly cold. Those within the first car struggled vainly. Only one man was dug out alive from under the heap of ruins of the first car. There were sixteen lives lost.

California had another accident that day besides the railroad horror. The Atlantic Giant Powder Works, near Oakland, was the scene of five almost simultaneous explosions. Nearly forty men were preparing twenty-five tons of powder for shipment to Portland, Oregon, when the explosion occurred. The men were blown to atoms. The shock of the explosion was felt seven miles away, where the people ran from their houses, thinking it was an earthquake. Houses for a distance of half a mile from the scene of the explosion were shattered, and many men painfully wounded.

On the same day the ship Vorwarts was sunk off Libau, and eight persons were drowned.

The day following witnessed the death of another famous man in France, Gustave Dore.

The same day three coal trains, consisting of three engines and sixty-nine cars, became unmanageable on the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad, near Cumberland, Md. All were coupled together, and when they got in motion their momentum was so great that it was impossible to stop them. They went down the steep grade with frightful rapidity, until one of the engines jumped the track, and the rest of the train went crashing down an embankment. An engineer, a fireman, and three brakemen were killed, and several others mortally injured.

The sinking of a considerable portion of the city of Wilkes-Barre on the 24th day of the month not only caused a panic in that town but seriously frightened thousands of people who live in the mining districts. Nearly one hundred acres of the ground on which the city stands caved in and hundreds of houses were unsettled and many rendered unsafe. The structures must be rebuilt, as they are so badly racked that it will be impossible to repair them. Huge fissures in the earth extend across large tracts of land. The disaster was caused by the

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell,
J. E. Bittenbender.,} Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1883.

FOR DIRECTORS OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT.

WESLEY MORRIS,
OF GREENWOOD.

DR. F. W. REDEKER,
OF SCOTT.

The Border raid bill has been reported negatively to the House.

S. Davis Page was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday, as controller of Philadelphia.

Mr. Vanderslice is reported as voting against a resolution providing for lon ger daily sessions of the House.

The tariff question is taking up a great deal of time in Congress, and as only about twenty days are left for the present session, it is doubtful whether a bill will be passed this year.

Storms, freshets and ice gorges are reported from the west. In the western part of this state the streams rose rapidly, bridges and houses were swept away, and a number of lives lost.

Eight persons have been arrested in Dublin, Ireland, for the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, some months ago, in the park. The identification seems complete, and great excitement prevails.

The Constitution of this state provides that no railroad shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employees of the road. The constitution was adopted eight years ago, and the Legislature has failed up to this time to pass an act to enforce this provision. Recently a bill was introduced in the House for this purpose and referred to a Committee of which Messrs. Vanderslice and Bryson are members, and both of them are reported as voting for a negative recommendation. As we have not seen the text of the bill, we cannot say whether there is anything objectionable in it, but if not, our members should vote for all measures that are intended to carry out the provisions of the constitution, even if it compels them to pay their railroad fare.

Township elections will be held on Tuesday, February 20th. Among the offices to be filled there is none more important than school director. The persons selected for this position should be men of intelligence, of sound judgment, and who will take an interest in the schools. It is an office that should be kept out of the hands of improper persons so that it may be entirely in the interest of the public, and not be used simply for the purpose of rewarding friends or punishing enemies. The success of the common schools depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the efficiency of the directors. The appointment of teachers should be made from those best qualified for the work, and not given to those whose chief merits lie in the fact that they are the sons or daughters of directors. As a general rule the teachers of the county, as well as the directors, have been well chosen, as is shown by the flourishing condition of the schools, and the voters should see to it that the high standard of excellence is maintained at the coming election.

Not having been given the county statement to publish, the *Journal* is awfully virtuous, and has had considerable to say about other papers being kept from showing the "crookedness" in the statement, by a "crust worth $40." If there is any crookedness, there is nothing to prevent the *Journal* from exposing it, but up to this time the only thing it has discovered is that the Commissioners neglected to throw it a $40 crust, and that the water closet back of the court house cost $440. Although the COLUMBIAN has always been given the statement, because of its large circulation, it has never failed to point out crookedness wherever it can be found. It criticised the Commissioners in the new jail business, and in the proposed addition to the court house, when neither the *Journal* nor any other paper in the county dared to squeak, for fear of losing a few dollars' patronage. The law requires the statement to be published in newspapers, and it is puerile for those who fail to secure the publication to accuse others of allowing themselves to be silenced by the receipt of money that is doubly earned at the present low price paid for the statement, by the county.

Refuses the Fees.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday World* writes the following:

"Mr. Cassidy has had a chance to make a clear thousand outside of his salary since he became attorney general, but he could not see how he was entitled to the money, and resisted the temptation which was set before him. Among the counsel of the Standard Oil company in the recent suit of the commonwealth against the corporation was Cassidy. He was considered an able lawyer, and as this great monopoly always employs eminent legal talent, they employed him and gave him a substantial fee. Soon after he took possession of the office he was surprised to be informed that a check had arrived for him amounting to over nine hundred dollars, and that it was from the Standard Oil company, and intended to pay the commission in the case, the attorney general being entitled to five per cent, of the amount collected from companies which have appealed from the settlement of the auditor general to the courts. Cassidy refused to take the money, stating that he had received a fee as counsel for the Standard and could not take money now from the same corporation in the same case as a law officer of the state, especially since he had earned none of it. The check was sent back with the instruction that it be turned into the state treasury. In declining to accept the money Cassidy did not follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, who appropriated commissions earned by those whom they succeeded as attorney general. Cassidy is free to say that he favors the abolition of the fee system so far as it relates to officers of the state. He would rather have a fixed salary even if it should not reach the amount now received by the attorney general in fees and salary. Gov. Pattison is said to be in accord with the attorney general in his views of the fee system.

Bloom Poor District.

At a recent meeting of the members of the Democratic Standing committee for the townships embraced in the Bloom Poor District, Wesley Morris of Greenwood, and Dr. F. W. Redeker of Scott were nominated as candidatet for directors of the poor, for this district. The meeting was called and held in accordance with the custom of the Democratic party, the nominations were fairly and regularly made, the candidates are well qualified for the position, and are therefore entitled to the support of every democratic voter in the district. The present board of directors is composed of two republicans and one democrat, and while they have conducted the affairs of the district satisfactorily, that is no reason why others will not make just as efficient officers. The election of two republicans three years ago was brought about by a split in the democratic vote, and the same result may be reached this year unless the nominations are supported by the party. The office of Poor director is not, or at least ought not to be a political office; but as the democrats are largely in the majority in the district, they ought to have a majority representation on the board. The only sure way to accomplish this is to vote for the men who have been regularly named by the party organization and these are Wesley Morris and Dr. Redeker.

The Boarding House Act.

SUPREME COURT AT PITTSBURG PRONOUNCES IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme court of this State recently rendered a decision of great importance to boarding house keepers, lawyers, justices and the general public. The case in which the opinion was delivered originated in Allegheny county and was entitled Smith vs. McGinty. The action was for a debt, the defendant having failed to pay a bill for boarding due the plaintiff, and suit was instituted under what is generally known as the "boarding house act," passed by the Legislature in 1876. The justice before whom the case was originally heard rendered judgment for the full amount of the bill. The matter was appealed to the district court, where the justice's decision was reversed. It was then taken by the plaintiff to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal sustained the opinion of the District Court, the judges holding that the act of 1876 is unconstitutional and in conflict with other laws on the statute book, and that a bebtor has the same right to the benefit of the "three hundred dollar law" in an action to recover a board bill that he has in suit for any other kind of claim. This decision, of course, "knocks the bottom out of the law," and keepers of public houses will have to resort to some other means to protect themselves.

Constitutional Prohibition.

More strenuous efforts are being made this year than ever before, to secure an amendment to the constitution concerning the liquor traffic. Three separate proposed amendments have been drawn and are now before the Legislature for consideration. They are as follows:

FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION.

Article XIX., Section 1. The manufacture or sale, or keeping for sale, of any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, whether brewed, fermented or distilled, or any compounds thereof, or any compound of which any such liquors constitute a part, to be used as a beverage, is prohibited within this Commonwealth; but the manufacture and sale of such liquors, or compounds thereof, for purposes other than a beverage, shall be regulated by law. The General Assembly, after the adoption of this article by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, shall without delay enforce its provisions by adequate penalties.

JUDGE AGNEW'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Section 1. The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of all intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, brewed, fermented or vinous, and all compounds thereof, or of any thereof, to be used as a beverage, is forever prohibited within this Commonwealth, and the General Assembly shall without delay pass all laws necessary to enforce this prohibition. The manufacture and sale of the aforesaid liquors for other purposes than as a beverage shall be regulated by law under sufficient penalties and securities.

HOUSE COMMITTEE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, to be known as article XIX: The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of all intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, brewed, fermented or vinous, and all compounds thereof, or of any thereof, to be used as a beverage, is forever prohibited within the Commonwealth, and the General Assembly shall, without delay, pass all laws necessary to enforce this prohibition. Provided, That compensation shall be made out of the Treasury of the State to all persons who own real estate which has been occupied and licensed and the license paid for the manufacture or sale of the articles before named, for five successive years previous to the adoption of this amendment, which will be injured or reduced in value by reason of the destruction of their business by its adoption, provide the manner in which the said injury or reduction in value shall be ascertained or paid.

Section 2. The manufacture and sale of the aforesaid liquors for other purposes than a beverage shall be regulated by law under sufficient penalties and securities.

The indications are that there will be a fierce struggle on the question in the House, and as it will be necessary to obtain a two thirds vote to carry the Prohibition amendment, its adoption is somewhat doubtful.

Another Faith Cure.

A WOMAN CLAIMING TO HAVE RECOVERED HER HEALTH THROUGH A MIRACLE.

Doylestown, February 1.

The little village of Chalfont, about four miles west of this town, is gossiping about what its residents call a miracle. The miracle is the reported cure of a young woman named Ella Ebert, daughter of Gottlieb Ebert, by what is known as the faith cure. She has been an invalid for more than two years. Disease has made her a physical wreck and life was apparently a burden. For months she was not able to rise from her sick bed. Several physicians were called to treat her case, but none afforded her more than temporary relief. Her malady was called consumption of the lungs by some and spinal disease by others.

Last week the invalid expressed a belief that she could be cured by prayer, and her friends accordingly took steps to hold a special prayer meeting at the Ebert residence. At the appointed hour, 2 o'clock last Tuesday, four members of her church assembled and engaged in earnest petitions for her recovery. Presently the sick woman showed signs of regaining strength, arose from her bed, dressed and joined in the supplication. Since then she is said to be slowly recovering. This is the second cure of this kind reported lately in this county. This one is regarded by the the residents of the neighborhood as being very remarkable.

Governor's Message.

Governor Pattison sent a message to the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon, of which we give portions below. He says:

Though so short a time has elapsed since the former executive addressed you in an able, wise and exhaustive message, yet in accordance with requirements of the constitution, that the governor shall from time to time recommend to the general assembly such measures as he may judge expedient, I send you this communication.

The message then refers to the abuses of the Recorder's office Delinquent Tax office, and Sealer of weights and Measures, in Philadelphia, and proceeds:

NEEDLESS AND EXTRAVAGANT OFFICES.

I have always entertained the opinion that needless and extravagant offices, such as those I have referred to, should be utterly abolished. Some of these places pay their incumbents greater compensation than is received by any officer of the commonweath and at least one of them, more than the president of the United States. The legislature should not hesitate about what to do in these and similar cases. The public service should not be made attractive because of its emoluments. Extravagant salaries breed an office holding class, inspired, not by patriotism and public spirit, but by avarice and greed of gain. The youth of the land should be taught to look to official preferment for its honorable distinction as an avenue for faithful public service, and not as a means of money-making and of escape from the burdens of labor. These opinions always entertained and frequently expressed, I will gladly cooperate with the assembly in putting into practical operation by abolishing all needless and retrenching all extravagant offices. I have been gratified to observe the disposition shown, and progress made, by the legislature toward that end. While such office exist, however, the executive deems it his duty to see that they are filled by those in whom he has the highest confidence, and can repose the fullest trust. This is his first and sworn duty if he is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

FIXED SALARIES ADVOCATED.

The spirit of the constitution is undoubtedly that all officers and employees either of the state or local government, should be paid by fixed salaries and not by fees. This spirit should be faithfully carried out by the legislature, and a law enacted abolishing fees whenever possible, and fixing a definite salary for all incumbents. However it may be disguised, every law authorizing the charging of a fee for an official act is equivalent to the levying of an additional tax. It is an indirect form of taxation, objectionable for its uncertainty and the difficulty of ascertaining its amount. All taxes whether fee or otherwise, should first go into the public treasury, that the people may know how much they contribute toward the cost of the government, and the public officers should afterward be paid therefrom known and fixed amounts for their services.

SALARIES DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE WORK.

In abolishing the fee system, however care should be taken that the compensation be not merely changed to a fixed salary equally as exorbitant as the former sum received. Many of the salaries fixed under the present constitution are out of all proportion to the service rendered. There are clerks of courts receiving greater pay than the judges whose subordinates they are, and registers of wills whose salaries are twice as much as those of the court who adjudicate the dead men's estates. By what possible system of adjustment these results were arrived at it would be difficult to determine, but such incongruities should not be permitted longer to exist. They will serve to illustrate, however, the necessity for a careful scrutiny of official salaries with a view to the general reduction of many. The appointment of a joint committee of the legislature to inquire what offices in the various executive departments of the state may be dispensed with is a most desirable undertaking. Diligent inquiry will, I am convinced, enable the committee to recommend a considerable reduction in the force of employees in the departments and the amount of their compensation. I regret the scope of the inquiry was not enlarged so as to include the entire civil service of the state. The results, I am sure, would have been more effective. It is not too late for the legislature yet to empower the committee to so extend its investigation.

REFORM IN OFFICIAL ADVERTISING

The advertising of official notices has been the source of many abuses and much scandal, particularly in our cities. Much of the official advetising as now done is practically useless and a waste of public money. I would recommend the enactment of some general law upon this subject requiring public advertisements to be inserted in the newspapers of the largest circulation. If there is any purpose to be served by such advertisment, beyond the mere expenditure of money, if publicity is really what is desired, then the most evident means to obtain that publicity should be adopted, and papers of largest circulation employed. Not only would such a course execute the plain purposes of the law, but a great saving of money could be effected, as there would not then be a necessity for so frequently inserting the notices or advertising them so much at length. Economy and publicity would both be served by the enactment of such a law. In municipal advertising it would be well to invest the control of such matters in the councils of the cities. They are the nearest to the people whose money is spent, best know the popular wish and it would be wisest to trust to their discretion. Such provisions as I have indicated with reference to advertising would enable officials to be more independent of party journals, and would have a healthful influence upon the press by enabling that avenue of public information to be more free and independent in its strictures upon officials. The public money should not be used to subsidize the channels through which the people learn to a good extent how their servants execute their trusts.

* * * * * * *

RIGHTS OF LABOR.

A measure has been introduced into one of your bodies to provide for the settlement in disputes between employees and employers in certain of the great industries of the state. This is a movement in the right direction. Though limited to but a few of the deparments of labor, yet it is beginning upon a subject that ought long ago to have received legislative action. The concerns of that great body of our citizens who labor for wages are entitled to the most earnest consideration. The law should most jealously and rigidly goard their intersts and protect their rights. When either is injureed or denied they ought to have some resource in the law to which they can look for assistance. Some provision should be made that when disputes arise between those who pay and those who receive wages, the contention should be settled under the conditions of a law which should administer justice alike to both parties to the controversy. The courts are open to other citizens to enforce their rights, why should they not be to those who toil for wages to enforce theirs? I suggest the practicability in many instances of a provision being made requiring employees to give a certain timely notice to their employers before quitting work on account of a refusal to increase wages, and the employers to give a similar notice to the laborer before reducing pay. This would prevent many of the mischiefs of strikes, and enable both parties to provide in time for changes that by their suddeness often bring want, misery and ruin to many. The bill before you, and the whole subject, ought to occupy much of the best thought of the legislature.

* * * * * * *

BALLOTS TO BE PRESENTED BY LAW

While upon this subject I would suggest the passage of a law similar to that in force in other states prescribing how all ballots used by electors shall be printed, their shape, the size, the character of type, and the quality and color of the paper to be used. This would contribute to the secrecy of the ballot and, would be a protection to many in the exercise of their franchises, free from the knowledge and and surveillance of employers and others, upon whom they may be dependent. It would also prevent many deceits and impositions being practiced upon voters by deceptive headings. To how great an extent this mode of fraud has prevailed is well known and was forcibly illustrated when a few days ago an imporant public officer of the state voluntarily testified in the trial of a cause that he had procured large numbers of tickets to be prepared for use at an election with one party's heading, and another party's candidates printed thereon. Such deceptions upon the voter would not be possible if the entire character of the ballot was prescribed and regulated by law.

* * * * * * *

THE STATE APPORTIONMENT

You will be called upon to apportion the state into congressional, senatorial and representative districts. It is important that the work should be done at this session. There should be no difficulty in agreeing upon such bills as will give fair and just representation to all sections and interests. So important a matter should be approached without party zeal, and with no design to do anything but to carry out the plain spirit and intent of the law. Any advantages gained by one party over another by partisan apportionments have always proven short lived, and have often terribly reacted upon their authors. Let the directions of the constitution be observed as to compactness of territory and as far as possible equality of population, and let party and personal interests be subordinated and forgotten, and there will be no trouble in promptly making an apportionment that will give true and just representation to all the people. To give one locality more representation than it deserves is to disfranchise other localities that get less than their share, to huddle together into one tortuous, misshapen and incompact district all citizens of a particular faith, that their influence may not be distributed into other districts, is to commit a serious wrong against such constituency. I hope many of the defects and much of the injustice of the present apportionment will be remedied by the work of this session.

* * * * * * *

DISCRIMINATION IN RALROAD TRAFFIC.

I recommend that the legislature takes steps to enforce by appropriate legislation Article 17 of the constitution. That article provides that all individuals and associations shall have equal rights upon railroads and canals, without discrimination in charges or facilities to persons or places. It prohibits the consolidations of the stock, property franchises of competing companies. It provides that common carriers shall not engage in any business other than that of common carrying. It seeks to prevent officers of corporations from corruptly profiting by the business of their companies. It prohibits unfair preferences in furnishing cars or motive power, by drawback, or otherwise, between transportation companies and individuals.

THE FREE PASS SYSTEM.

It also forbids the issuing of free passes to any persons other than officers or employes. In short, article 17 seeks to make transportation companies act justly; to compel them to treat all citizens impartially and fairly; to make them deal honestly, and to prevent harassing or oppressing any part of the community. Such wise and wholesome provisions would seem intended for the common good, and ought not to be rendered abortive by the neglect of the legislative power. I sincerely recommend that a bill be passed to give full effect to these sections of the fundamental law, either by imposing penalties for their violation, or in such other way as the legislature may determine. The constitution was adopted in 1873, and up to this time no effort has been made to enforce its just provisions as to railroads and canals. I am glad to observe that a bill is now before you relating to the free pass abuse, which the constitution prohibits. I trust an effective measure will be enacted on that subject, as well as all those referred to in article 17.

THE STATE REVENUES.

A commission to consider the revenues of the State appointed at the last session of the legislature has, I understand, completed its labors and reported a bill to your bodies. The executive, therefore, defers any suggestions on the subject of taxation until it has an opportunity of considering the completed recommendations of that commission. He wil lfrom time to time, as the constitution directs, communicate his thought to the legislature, as occasion may seem to warrant.

CONCLUSION.

No session for many years has presented so important subjects for legislative action. The people look with high expectations to the results of your deliberations, and I entertain the belief that their hopes for wise and wholesome legislation will be realized.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

SEYMOUR, HUNT & CO.,
(Established in 1874.)
Exchange Court, N. Y. 120 LaSalle St., Chicago.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Special facilities for the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS.
Refer to Mechanics' National Bank New York; Fifth National Bank, Chicago, and German Security Bank, Louisville, Ky.
J. M. Seymour, Member New York Stock Exchange.
J. A. Hunt, Member Chicago Board of Trade.
A. L. Seymour. f feb 9-4w

THE UNION TRUST CO,
611 and 613 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CAPITAL, - $1,000,000. | CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Guardian, Attorney, Agent, Trustee and Committee, alone or in connection with an individual appointee.
Takes charge of the property of absentees and non-residents, collects and remits income promptly, and discharges faithfully the duties of every fiduciary trust and agency known to the law.
Safes for rent within Burglar-proof Vaults of the most approved construction.
Wills kept in Fire and Burglar-proof Safes without charge. Plate, securities and all other valuables securely kept at a moderate annual charge for safe return of specific indemnity.
Car Trusts and other approved securities for sale.
Interest allowed on Money deposited for definite periods, or upon ten days' notice
W. C. PATTERSON, Pres dent.
HEISTER CLYMER, Vice-President.
MARSHALL S. STOKES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS BACON, Sec'y & Trust officer.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Patterson,	Hon. T. F. Bayard,
James Long,	Wilmington Del.;
Alfred S. Gillett,	Dr. Geo. W. Kelly,
Hon. Allison White	Harrisburg, Pa.;
Dr. C. P. Turner,	Hon. J. S. Africa,
D. R. Patterson,	Huntingdon, Pa.;
John T. Monroe,	Hon. H. Clymer,
Jos. I. Keefe,	Reading, Pa.;
Thos. R. Patton,	Henry S. Eckert,
W. J. Nead,	Reading, Pa.;
Jas. S. Martin,	Edmund S. Doty,
Dr. D. Hayes Agnew,	Miffintown, Pa.;
H. H. Houston,	Hon. R. E. Monaghan,
John G. Reading,	West Chester, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.;	Gen. W. H. Davis,
Hon. T. F. Randolph,	Doylestown, Pa.
Morristown, N. J.;	Chas. W. Cooper,
feb 9-4w	Allentown, Pa.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS
OF ALL PLANTS, FOR ALL CROPS, FOR ALL CLIMATES.
We are the largest farmers, largest seed growers and largest seed dealers and we have been long experienced facilities for producing Best Seeds at Low Prices. Our Annual Catalogue and Price List brings THE GREATEST SEED STORE IN THE WORLD TO YOUR OWN DOOR. It describes all the desirable new and standard varieties of Vegetable, Field and Tree Seeds, and will be MAILED to any address.
A & S Feb 9-1y

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly Vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Feb. 9th—1yr. r

MOTHERS READ THIS.
Stone Ridge, N. Y.
Van Deusen Bros.—Dear Sirs: Your Worm Confections have been invaluable to us. Our little boy, two years old, discharged over thirty worms in a few days, using only a few of your Worm Confections. I am glad to bear testimony to the value of Van Deusen's Worm Confections.
Yours, Rev. J. L. McNAIR.
Try them—25c. a box.
VAN DEUSEN BROS., Kingston, N. Y.
Feb 9-4w d

PILES A SURE CURE sent for $1.00 per package. U. S. MED. CO., Walton, N. Y. feb 9-4w d

Wanted Teachers! $100.00 PER MONTH
Steady employment during Spring and Summer. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., feb 9-4w d Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Sale!
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of John Sands, late of Greenwood twp., Columbia County, deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises on

Tuesday, March 6th, '83

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate situate in Greenwood township Columbia county, Pa., bounded by Green Creek, and lands of A. H. Kitchen, the heirs of John Reece deceased, Jacob Gerrard Samuel Albertson and others, containing

78 ACRES,

and sixty-six perches, more or less, on which are erected a large story Fulling Mill in good running order, a new FRAME HOUSE, barn as good as new, and all necessary out-buildings, water at the house and Green Creek runs along the edge of the farm and supplies the mill with water. A young orchard of choice fruit on the place.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. of ¼ of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the ¼ less the 10 per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining ¾ in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.
D. K. SLOAN,
EXECUTOR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH WALTER LATE OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Walter late of Montour township Col. Co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to Robert Buckingham Esq. administrator. All persons having claims against the said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.
ROBERT BUCKINGHAM,
Feb. 9. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, LATE OF BOROUGH OF CENTRALIA, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration in the estate of Thomas J. Williams, late of Centralia Borough Columbia county, Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.
LAFAYETTE PETTERMAN,
Centralia January, 2, '83-6w. Administrator.

LICENSE NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of Columbia county, their petitions for license, which will be presented to the said court, on Monday, the fifth day of February, 1883, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Gilmore F. M.,	Bloomsburg,	Restaurant.
Robbins Cortez B.,	do do	Liquor store.
Tubbs W. H.,	do	Hotel.
Mann Jno. S.,	Centre,	do
Hagenbach Samuel,	Orange,	do
Heckman George,	do	do
Bloomsburg, Jan. 12, '83.		WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk Q. S.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership between C. C. Trench and James M. Shew, under the firm name of C. C. Trench & Co., in Scott township, was dissolved on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1883, by mutual consent, all debts due and owing said firm are to be paid to C. C. Trench, and the business will be continued hereafter under the firm name of Maize & Shew.
C. C. TRENCH,
Jan. 12, '83-4w*. JAMES M. SHEW.

CLARK'S COVE GUANO CO.
OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS AND COMPOUNDERS OF
Complete Manures,
High Class and Full Strength, for General & Special Purposes.

Guaranteed standards, full commercial values, and complete mechanical condition. Prompt shipment from Warehouse on this Water address R.R. Terminal, convenient for Water Transportation. Reliable firms wanted as dealers, to whom territory can be assigned permanently. Address correspondence to THOS. M. HART, Treasurer, New Bedford, Mass., or to GEORGE W. KIRKE, GEN'L SALES AGENT.
OFFICE, 46 SOUTH ST. (near Wall St.), NEW YORK.
Send for the "FARMERS' HAND-BOOK ON MANURING AND MEADOW CROPS." Illustrated.
r feb 2-4w

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS
ald Jan 26 '83-1y.

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.
Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.
Invalid's Home.
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Devotes special attention to Chronic Maladies including Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, Diseases of Women, and to
Cancer,
in all its varied forms.
Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.
ESTATE OF W. J. BUCKALEW, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of W. J. Buckalew, late of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administratrix without delay.
DORA BUCKALEW,
Jan. 5 '83-6w. Administratrix.

EVERY LADY
SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR
Strawbridge & Clothier's
FASHION QUARTERLY.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every deparment of fashion.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
The prices of all kinds of Dry Goods, together with descriptions and engravings to show what they look like.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Valuable original articles, mostly illustrated, on subjects that treat of the adornment of the person, the beautifying of home, and the newest things in art needle work.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Instructions how the distant consumer can shop as satisfactorily and as economically as residents of the city.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER COPY.
SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Eight and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
Jan 5, '83-tf.

Ely's Cream Balm,
A Sure Cure for Catarrh and Hay Fever.
Messrs. Wm. Rest & Sons., Druggists, New Brunswick, N. J.: Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay Fever, and have been unable to obtain permanent relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm, which has cured me. E. L. CHICKENER, New Brunswick, N. J. Price 25 cents. Will mail it.
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.
Jan 26 '83-4w. d

MAKE HENS LAY
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass. ald Jan 26 '83-1y.

FROM THE SOUTH.
A Perfect Combination with two Salient Advantages—Why it Concerns You.
"There is no mistake about it," remarked Dr. M. F. Flowers, of Gallatin, Missouri. "BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS are one of the neatest combinations ever produced. They have two kinds of advantages over all others which we may call the minor and the major. First, they are clean and pleasant to use, never soiling the hands nor the linen of the wearer. Second, they act quickly and powerfully. I have tried the Capcine Plaster on myself for pneumonia, and on my patients for various diseases, such as Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney trouble, etc., and in all cases relief has followed in from three to forty-eight hours."
Dr. Flower merely voices the written or oral opinion of thousands in his profession. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS are the perfect external application. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.
Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.
d Jan 25 '83 4w.

Silver-Plated Ware.
The great improvements during the last few years in the manufacture of silver-plated ware, have in many ways increased the desirableness of this excellent substitute for solid silver. Not only has great durability been obtained by the new methods, but pattern and finish, which formerly betrayed the difference between it and silver, now give no clue by which even an expert can distinguish.

Clumsiness of shape has given way to the lightest and most artistic forms, and the production of a meritorious pattern in the solid metal is quickly followed by its appearance in the less costly material.

Even such elaborate decorations as repoussé and hammered work—long confined to solid silver—are successfully produced in plated ware with a delicacy and beauty leaving little to be desired in respect of appearance.

It is, however, only in the higher grade of electroplated ware that these excellencies of the designer are attempted to be wrought out, such perfection of workmanship and dainty finish being impossible in the inferior varieties, in addition to the vital deficiency of these in durability.

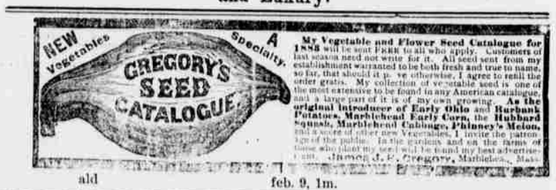
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE limit their assortment to the best makes, which they can fully guarantee. Particulars will be furnished promptly as to patterns, qualities and prices, on application, and any goods desired will be sent by express on approval, to anyone known to the house or furnishing reference.

Bailey, Banks & Biddle
PHILADELPHIA.

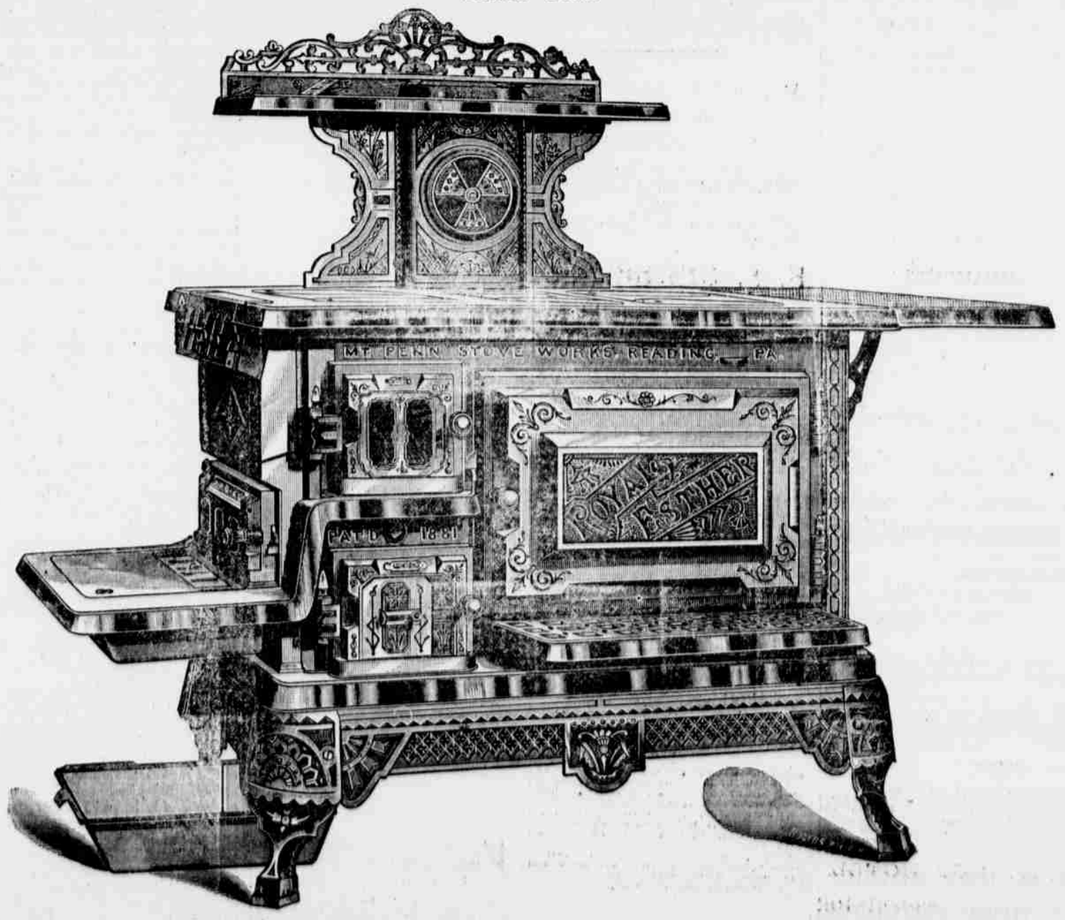
SHALL A COUGH CARRY YOU OFF?
"Exactly. You're right. It is a mercy that there's a dozen pounds left of me. But the greatest mercy of all is that before I actually coughed myself out of existence I got hold of Parker's Ginger Tonic, and a few bottles of it cured me." In this positive strain writes Mr. Abraham Greer, of Highspire, Dauphin Co., Pa. The Tonic will render you the same service. It is not a mere essence of ginger, but an original compound of powerful curatives. It stimulates, warms, soothes and tones up the system. d Jan 26 '83-4W.

C. B. ROBBINS,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

There is no Baking Powder equal to the
SIMON PURE
Its qualities, Medicinal and Culinary, guarantee Health and Luxury.


NEW Vegetables
A Specialty.
GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE
My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. (Signed) J. J. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.
ald feb. 9, 1m.

WE DON'T BELIEVE YOU EVER SAW A HANDSOMER RANGE THAN THE



ROYAL ESTHER,
And we are sure you never used a BETTER BAKER.
It Has La Rue Automatic Grate, Which is Warranted.
WITH OR WITHOUT WATER BACK.
Come and see it at **C. C. GALIGNANS,** Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1883.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6 18 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
4 06 p. m.	6 45 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7 58 a. m.	8 25 a. m.
10 58 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
6 51 p. m.	4 21 p. m.

The 11 45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m train connects at Northumberland with 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road reaching Philadelphia at 3:30 p. m.

The 11:42 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert at 11:50 reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:55 reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m

The 4:27 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m. and reaches Philadelphia at 2:55 a. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7.41 a. m	12.08 p. m.
6.31 p. m	7.07 p. m.

Personal.

J. M. C. Ranck Esq. attended court this week.

Mrs. J. H. Lingle of Bellefonte is visiting her parents.

E. C. Caswell went to Philadelphia on on Tuesday.

H. B. Payne Esq. of Kingston was in court on Monday.

Mrs. Morris Shipley started for her home in Cincinnati on Monday.

Mrs. Tunnison is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Shattuck at the Sanitarium.

Miss Kate Price of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Neal.

Wm. H. Snyder, Esq., of Orangeville, was foreman of the Grand Jury.

Moses Schlicher, of Beaver township, was among our callers during court.

Mrs. Frank Howe of Danville was the guest of Mrs. L. E. Waller this week.

Mrs. A. A. Marple is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. Harman, and other relatives.

Miss A D. Webb, and Mrs. Henry W. Clark, are the guests of Mrs. Judge Elwell.

Thomas Shuman of Beaver, reports the oil tanks of that place in successful operation.

Miss Hattie McKelvy came over from school at Lewisburg and spent Sunday at home.

M. A. Ammerman, Esq., of Fishingcreek township, was in town on Saturday on business.

Horace C. Blue, one of Danville's most energetic young business men, was in town on Tuesday.

G. A. Buckingham Esq. of Berwick, has not been in good health for some time, but is now improving.

William Eyer, of Catawissa, started for Florida on the 7th inst, expecting to remain some time.

Miss May Barkley returned last week from Troy, New York, where she had been visiting relatives.

Wm. E. Sterner has leased the stone quarry on the Drinker farm across the creek from this place.

Gen. Louis Wagner of Philadelphia was in town last Friday and Saturday, visiting some of his old army friends.

Messrs. Rhawn, Robins, Yocum and Eyerly, represented Catawissa in court, and seemed to have considerable business.

Grant S. Herring has been examined and passed by the Board of Examiners as a student at law in the office of E. R. Ikeler.

W. P. White of Union County was in town on Saturday. He formerly resided in Scott township and has many friends here.

Berwick's attorneys, C. B. Jackson L. T. Thompson, A. K. Oswald and A. C. Freas were in attendance at court this week.

William Hughes of Hazleton, drove over here last Saturday with as pretty a team as one often sees. He always has good horses.

Ex-Sheriff Millard will start for Pittsburg on Saturday next, where he has been drawn as a juror in the United States court.

John Pursel, formerly of this town, now living in Maryland, was here this week. With the exception of his gray hair he has changed but little.

Mrs. Sampson Townsend of Iron street fell on the ice on Tuesday evening on her way to church and was badly bruised. No bones were broken.

Lent began on Wednesday.

Election notices for sale at this office.

John M. Stackhouse of Shickshinny died last Friday.

Silas Young of Lightstreet, has some of the finest shoats in the county.

Court adjourned on Wednesday afternoon, until Saturday morning.

WANTED—Two girls to learn the Pants making. Call at D. Lowenberg's.

The sale of seats for the lecture of Rev. Joseph Cook will begin at Dentler's store next Monday morning.

H. R. Albertson of Greenwood township hereby announces his name as a candidate for a director of Bloom Poor District. Jan. 19, '83-4w*.

A number of the Winona boys and their lady friends had a hop at the company rooms on Tuesday evening. Prof. Brooks furnished the music.

Caleb Barton hereby announces that he will be a candidate for re-election as one of the directors of Bloom Poor District, at the coming election. 2w*

The ice on the river started on Monday, and is now piled up along the shore at a considerable height.

The festival for the benefit of St. Columkill's church at Evans' Hall was well attended on Monday and Tuesday evening.

Those who attend court, and everybody else, should take advantage of David Lowenburg's announcement on the first page, and secure a bargain. Now is the time.

The prospects are that next week will be entirely occupied by the trials of civil causes. At the calling of the list on Tuesday morning there were thirteen cases remaining for trial.

Can anybody inform the public how much it costs to send a package of nicely cut newspapers, about the size of bank bills, from New York to Danville, by express? Thereby hangs a tale.

The vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church have decided to offer the property now occupied by Rev. L. Zahner on Rock street, for sale. For terms address John A. Funston, Bloomsburg.

The funeral of Mrs. J. K. Grotz took place on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Services were held at the house, the Rev. O. H. Strunck conducting them. Notwithstanding the stormy weather, the attendance was quite large.

Mr. Tubbs has put in a Holcomb telephone from the office of the Exchange Hotel to the stable. The transmission is much louder than the Bell, but as we are informed, it can be used only where a straight wire can be stretched.

Mr. Jacob Farver died in Ashton, Ill., on the 20th of January, aged 79 years. He was born in this county in 1804, and was the father of thirteen children all of whom survive him but one. Mr. Farver removed from this county to Ashton, in 1879.

We cannot commend the commissioners for raising the percentage of the county Treasurer. Three per cent. ought to pay him well for his work. It is more than many men are receiving who have equal responsibility and do much more labor.

The rain on Sunday took the snow off rapidly, leaving a coating of ice on the ground, but a fall of a few inches more snow on Monday morning made the sleighing as good as new. Our liverymen have been kept busy day and night for the past few weeks taking out sleighing parties.

The Young Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's Episcopal church gave an entertainment at the residence of Mr. J. A. Funston, last Friday evening. The attendance was large and the company was entertained with tableaux and music. Refreshments were served, and the proceeds were about thirty-five dollars.

Col. L. F. Copeland of Indiana will lecture at the Opera House on Friday evening February 23d for the benefit of Ent Post, G. A. R. The subject of his discourse is "What's to Hinder?" He lectured recently at Catawissa to a large audience, and is considered an eloquent speaker. Seats can be secured at Dentler's.

The Winona Fire Co. has received two axes from Pulaski Carter of Providence, Pa., for use on their hose carriage. Mr. Carter is the manufacturer of axes, scythes, edge tools, railroad and mining tools of the best quality, and also of hand agricultural implements. His goods are kept by all hardware dealers.

E. R. Ikelef's black colt ran away on Wednesday evening. Frank was driving her, with a load of boys in the sleigh, and in turning the corner near the stable the sleigh upset, throwing the boys out. The horse ran out the alley, around by Main and Market streets, and was caught on Fifth. No damage was done.

Valentines from one cent to $1.50 at the COLUMBIAN store. Call and see them.

A controversy as to which printing office is doing the most and best work is not of any special interest to the public. We have only to repeat our invitation of last week to the public to come and examine our office and our work, and compare it with others in the county. Our cotemporaries do not seem to invite such comparison.

The free bridge question is not settled yet by any means. The subject must be agitated until people who live outside of Bloomsburg come to understand that while we are paying taxes to build and repair bridges all over the county, it is no more than fair that the rest of the county should help Bloomsburg. This is a subject on which we invite correspondence on both sides.

Thomas F. McBride has been steward at the Bloom Poor house for a number of years, and his management has been satisfactory in every respect. Everything is kept in the best of order, and the unfortunate people who have become objects of charity are treated with kindness and consideration. No better man can be found for the place.

The second lecture of the course will be delivered on Thursday evening Feb. 22nd by Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, whose subject will be "The Seven Wonders of the World." He stands at the head of the list as a public lecturer, his reputation extending far beyond the borders of the nation. The committee has gone to great expense in securing his services, and should be rewarded with a crowded house. Secure seats early.

John V. Whitenight, having purchased the entire interest of the Bloomsburg Iron Company, in a certain stone quarry, near town, is prepared to furnish parties with first-class building stone; the stone used for years at the Company's furnaces, being procured at this quarry; also, for the past year he supplied the Woolen Mill people, besides for other and best buildings in town and vicinity. The public patronage is solicited. Terms reasonable. 2w*

WANTED.—By Z. T. Fowler of Willow Grove, Pa., 50,000 bushels of wheat at $1.05 per bushel. Jan. 19, '83-4w.

Ent Post, G. A. R., took possession of its new quarters in Rawlings' building, last week, Thursday night. The hall was open to the public, and a feast of bean soup, hard tack and coffee was served on a table extending the entire length of the building. The Bloom band was present, and furnished some excellent music, and some of the comrades sang several songs. General Louis Wagner of Philadelphia was present, and being called on for a speech, he responded in a neat address of about fifteen minutes. The Post has very pleasant quarters, and is in a flourishing condition.

Centre Notes.

News is not very plenty this week. The last wedding party have not returned from the bridal trip and the next one will not start till Thursday—too late for this issue.

On Wednesday evening of last week Messrs. Elisha and F. P. Hagenbuch, with four-in-hand, took a jolly sled load of our young people to Mr. Philip Creasy's, near Lightstreet, where dancing was indulged in by the party till a very late—or quite early hour—All report a pleasant time and seem anxious to treat another neighbor to a similar party.

Miss Sallie and Miss Emma Hancock and Mr. Cole of Danville, were the guests of Misses Clara and Mary Aikman, last week.

The Presbyterians of Hidlay church have secured the services of Rev. C. K. Canfield of Orangeville, who will preach every two weeks at 2 p. m. Our people have certainly been very fortunate in securing so efficient a minister and worker as Mr. Canfield. His sermon last Sunday was a very able and convincing argument.

Mrs. James Miller has been quite unwell for some time, and is being treated by Dr. Ammerman for heart disease. It is hoped that she may soon recover her usual health and cheerfulness.

Mr. James Kelchner, who has been suffering for many weeks from a severe attack of erysipelas is again able to go about but does not look like Jim yet. Hope he may soon. REPORTER.

Beer Bottling.

IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth } Indictment for selling
vs. } lager beer without a li-
John F. Keller. } cense.

SPECIAL VERDICT.

Opinion by Elwell, P. J., Filed Feb. 5, '83.

The verdict finds that the defendant is engaged in the business of bottling lager beer, ale and porter at Berwick, in this county, and that within the last year he has, at his place of business and at other places in the county, sold lager beer in bottles and in larger quantities by the keg, none of which was drank on his premises with his knowledge, and that he had no license as a bottler and had not paid the sum of fifty dollars as a license fee.

The question submitted for the decision of the Court is, whether under these facts the defendant has incurred the penalty prescribed by law for selling malt liquors without license.

It is contended by the Counsel for the defendant that the business of bottling and selling lager beer by the bottle, is excepted out of the general provisions of the law by Act of 28th of April, 1858, Purd Dig. 945, which provides, among other things by Section 8, that bottlers of ale, porter or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, nor in keeping any tavern, oyster house or cellar, restaurant or place of amusement or refreshment shall be allowed to sell the same by the bottle, without taking out a license. *Provided* that such liquor is not drank upon the premises where sold, nor at any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

Thus the law stood until the 22d day of March, 1867, when it was enacted, Pamphlet Laws, page 41, that, If *any person* after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous and vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such person shall, on conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions, be fined, &c.

That this Act was not intended to be limited to a prohibition of unlicensed sales by hotel or restaurant keepers, is manifest from the comprehensive terms employed. Also from the fact that the *proviso* exempts from its operations, druggists and apothecaries who sell unmixed alcohol or brewed liquor in the preparation of medicine. In the construction of statutes it is a rule that "an exception strengthens the force of law in cases not excepted."

This act operated as a repeal of the 8th section of the act of 1858, not by express words, but by clear implication. A subsequent affirmative statute is a repeal by implication of a former one concerning the same matter, if it introduce a new rule upon the subject and be evidently intended as a substitute for the former law, although it contains no express words repealing it. Bishop on statutory crimes sec. 153. Johnston' Estate 33 St. Rep. 511. The last expression of the legislative will must prevail.

In a well considered opinion of Judge Williams of the 4th District he says: "After this act, (1867) bottlers stood where they should stand, on the same ground as other venders. They could obtain a license to sell, by the quart or in larger quantities in the same manner that any other dealer could, but they could not sell without a license."

No further legislation was had upon the subject of license, until the passage of the local option law in 1872 which prohibited, in counties adopting it, all licenses for sales of liquor. In 1875 that act was repealed. But this legislation did not affect the act of 1867 which was all the while in force and remains the law to this day so far as relates to sale without license. I mean to say that the pro hibitory portion of the act remains in force. The Act of 1875 provides (Digest 2029) that license for the sale of liquor when not otherwise provided for by special law, may be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions. It also provides for the classification of hotels, and fixes the amount to be paid for their license, and in an unmistakeable manner expresses the intent of the law makers in a *proviso* which declares that no license for bottlers shall be less than fifty dollars.

The argument on behalf of the defendant wholly ignores the Act of 1867, and renders meaningless the Act of 1875. By the former the selling without license was in broad terms forbidden to *all persons*, and by the latter the business of bottling is specially mentioned in connection with other business in respect to which a license is required.

All persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks are thereby placed upon the same footing; that is they must have a license so to do. A sale by the bottle containing a pint or a quart is equally a violation of the law as a sale by the drink. At no time except during the nine years between 1858 and 1867 have bottlers been excepted from the general provision of the law. There appears to be no good reason why they should have special privileges above others who make sales of liquors—if there is it has not been discovered by the Legislature.

Judgment on the special verdict in favor of the Commonwealth.

Mifflin Items.

Coasting and skating have been all the rage among the young people for the past two weeks. There was a full turn out on Saturday.

The low ley fields and pond near town contained scores of pleasure seekers.

C. Woodring was killed by a fall of coal in the mines at Hollywood, Luzerne county, on Thursday. He was a son-in-law of Daniel Huttenstine of this place. His remains were brought here and buried in the Mifflin cemetery on Saturday.

Mr. Wm. H. Seybert, one of our worthy farmers will quit the business the coming Spring and move to Berwick. He is a first-class fellow and will be missed. His brother Reuben will move on the Schweppenheiser farm.

George Steely, is taking a vacation and is visiting relatives in Luzerne county.

We understand that the saloon belonging to Joseph Shuman has been rented to A. W. Fritz of Berwick who will take charge some time the coming Spring

Parties have been too numerous to make mention of each one. The most brilliant affair of the season perhaps was the one from Berwick and vicinity which harbored at the residence of W. H. Seybert on Wednesday night at which time there were near a hundred persons gathered to enjoy themselves.

Among the most notable birthday presents of the day is a live opossum of which John Yohe Jr., was the recipient at his birthday party. A gift from his nephew.

The gravel train hands and section hands were repairing the railroad at this place on Saturday. They are not any too well pleased with the reduction on wages from $1.50 to $1.10 per day.

Nathan Keck will move from this township to Martzville in a few weeks.

Peter Lantz has gone to housekeeping again.

Miss Mary Kikendall has been ill for many weeks, but is on the amends again.

Charles Fedder moved from the Wolf farm on Wednesday to his old home along the West Branch river. PINAFORE.

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday morning, all the judges on the Bench.

Report of inquest in estate of William Webb deceased, confirmed.

Order to view road in Locust and Conyngham townships continued.

Constables' returns taken in open court.

Report of viewers of a road in Centre township in favor of a road, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Greenwood and Pine, confirmed nisi.

Inquest on body of Samuel Shuman approved.

M. E. Cox, Elijah Shutt and W. G. Girton, appointed tipstaves for first week, M. E. Cox and Michael Walter second week.

Opinions filed in cases of M. Cox vs. John Leggett; W. Brice & Co. vs. Mrs. Sarah Haffey; commonwealth D. Hollingshead; Benton Saving Fund vs. R. M. Davis; Estate of Matilda A. Zimmerman; Esther Evans' will case, issue directed.

Inquest on body of John Smith of Centralia, approved.

Report of sale in estate of John Lewis confirmed nisi.

Account of committee of Margaret Fortner, a lunatic, confirmed nisi.

Petition of John and Hannah Martz, for the adoption of Anna Stadtler filed, and decree made.

Road in Franklin township near John Artley's confirmed nisi.

Cornelius Cronan sworn as a citizen of the United States.

Report of sale in estate of Louis Foulk confirmed nisi.

Citation awarded in estate of Martin Lunger to file an account.

Mary Repport vs. Wm. Repport, alias subpœna in divorce ordered.

Auditors reports in the following estates were confirmed nisi: Louis Foulk, William Schle, Wesley Hagenbuch, Rebecca Vandersline, James Lamon.

Accounts of the Register presented and confirmed nisi.

Elsie J. Jones vs. Edward Jones, subpœna in divorce awarded.

Reporter of viewers against a county bridge confirmed nisi.

Com. vs. M. J Freas. A true bill.

Com. vs. Alfred Breech. A true bill.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Orange township confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in estate of R. M. Eck, confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in estate of A. Hunsinger, confirmed nisi.

Com. vs. William A. Earnest. A true bill. Case tried, verdict not guilty. Costs divided.

Com. vs. William Krick, disturbing a religious meeting. A true bill, verdict guilty.

Com. vs. R. A. Stiner, larceny. A true bill. Case tried, verdict guilty.

C. G. Barkley, S. Knorr and E. R. Ikeler appointed library committee.

Report of Grand Jury read and filed.

Citation awarded in the estate of Jonas Hartzel to file an account.

Joseph Sharpless, Peter Billmeyer and S. Neyhard appointed viewers of a road in Scott township near James Lake's.

Sale of real estate ordered in estate of John Baker.

Report of inspectors of a county bridge in Sugarloaf near Alinas Cole's confirmed nisi.

Rule granted to show cause why an alley near W. Beishline in Greenwood, shall not be declared vacated.

Johanna Kemmerer vs. Geo. Kemmerer subpœna in divorce awarded.

In estate of Sarah Miller, a lunatic. Sale ordered on ten days' notice.

Ella Fenstermacher vs. L. Fenstermacher, subpœna in divorce awarded.

Inquest awarded in estate of Phoebe A. Sterner.

Com. vs. R. A. Stiner. This is the man who committed depredations at several places near Rohrsburg. On the second indictment he plead guilty.

Com. vs. Harry Krickbaum, larceny. Stealing jewelry at George Dreisbach's. Plead guilty.

The case of Curtis S. Brooks against the borough of Danville was fixed for trial on Wednesday, but owing to the illness of an important witness the case was continued. About 60 persons came up from Danville to attend the trial.

Caleb Barton has made an efficient officer as one of the directors of Bloom Poor District, and the republicans can do no better than to re-elect him

Sheriff Sales.

The property of Henry Ortwine in Bloomsburg was sold by Sheriff Mourey at the Court House on Monday last to John Appleman for $610. The sales of the properties of D. W. Hicks and Samuel Bower were adjourned until Saturday at two o'clock.

The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

MARRIAGES

KARNS—ALBERTSON.—On February 3rd, 1883, by Rev. G W. Dunlap, at the groom's home, Mr. Jacob S. Karns and Miss Arminta Albertson, both of Col. Co., Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Winter goods very cheap at Lutz & Sloan's to close them out.

9999 Pounds Good Pork.
9999 Good Live Calves.
999 Good Live Shoats, in weight: 30, 35, 40, 50 to 60 pounds.
99 Good Young Beeves.
999 Bushels Good Cloverseed.
999 Bushels Good Potatoes.
9999 Pounds Dried Apples.
99999 Pounds Dried Raspberries, pitted cherries and lard.

All of the above wanted at Light Street by Silas Young.
Dec. 22-3m

See the new styles of Linen Collars at Lutz & Sloan's.

107 pieces of White Granite Ware for $11.00 at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

More new Embroideries this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

Winter suits at cost for two weeks at D. Lowenberg's.

American China Tea Sets at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

For bargains in Winter Clothing call at once at D. Lowenberg's.

I. W. Hartman & Son's is the place for all kinds of white and fancy ware, also Glassware in large lots. Call and examine.

Housekeepers goods of all kinds at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

All parties attending court will find great bargains in Winter Clothing, Overcoats for men, boys and children, clearing out to make room for Spring goods—call and be convinced that you can buy an Overcoat at cost at D. Lowenberg's.

People who come to Court next week will please call at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

A large assortment of white Counterpanes at Lutz & Sloan's cheap.

Wool and Cotton Carpet Chain at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

The best Linen towel every sold in this town for 25c. can now be got at Lutz & Sloan's.

Goods delivered at all times and at all places in Bloomsburg by I. W. Hartman & Son.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

USEFUL IN THE FAMILY.

We usually leave it to doctors to recommend medicines, but Parker's Ginger Tonic has been so useful in our family in relieving sickness and suffering that we cannot say too much in its praise.—*Salem Argus.*

The use of Elys' Cream Balm, a sure cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, is attended with no pain, inconvenience or dread, which can be said of no other remedy. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

I could scarcely speak; it was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Elys' Cream Balm a short time I was entirely relieved. My head has not been so clear nor voice so strong in years. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or Colds in the head. J. O. Tichenor, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Elizabeth, N. J.

As one having used Ely's Cream Balm I would say it is worth its weight in gold as a cure for Catarrh. I bought one bottle at Martin & Ely's drug store in this place and it cured me. S. A. Lovell, Franklin, Pa.

GOOD FOR BABIES.

With a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A Newark Mother.

HOW'S THE BABY.

"How's the baby?" "His croup is better this morning, thank you. We gave him some of Thomas' Eclectric Oil as you advised, doctor, and shall give him some more in an hour or so." Next day the doctor pronounced the youngster cured.

OH, WHAT A COUGH!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cts., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side, or chest, use Shiloh's Porus Plaster. Sold by J. H. Kinports. may 12-eow.

DESPISED.

By the unthinking, Burdock has been considered a weed, and its luxuriant growth, unpleasant smell, etc., has rendered it, to those "not knowing its virtues," a nuisance, and yet the root has long been acknowledged by savants as most invaluable as a diuretic, aperient and blood purifier. Burdock Blood Bitters embody all its good qualities. Price $1.00.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

**"Better be wise by the misfortunes of others than by your own." Take warning in time. Avoid quack nostrums by which thousands annually perish. Use only such remedies as are demonstrated above suspicion, foremost among which is Kidney-Wort. For torpid liver, bowels or kidneys, no other remedy equals it. It is sold in both dry and liquid form by all druggists.

We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diptheria, canker mouth and headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports. may 12-eow.

W. H. Sticker, Mt. Carmel, Pa., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has done more for me than any medicine I have ever used."

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence sexual Debility.

☞For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the simplest and most desirable colors.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ranks first as a curative agent in all complaints peculiar to women.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

Fine, vigorous Vines, Two, three and Four Years' Old, for sale by the dozen or thousand at the lowest prices.

These Vines are raised on the famous Mt. Prospect Vineyards, at Passaic, N. J., where the well-known Port Grape Wine is produced that is so highly esteemed at Dresden and Berlin, and other European Cities to which it is shipped, and that is so highly esteemed by physicians everywhere. Address, ALFRED SPEER. Jan. 26, '83-3m. Passaic, N. J.

After all the arguments about cheapness and quality it appears that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for the cure of Coughs and Colds ever offered to the public. The price is only 25 cents a bottle and every druggist in the land sells and recommends it.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by J. H. Kinports. may 12-eow.

DROPSY AND RHEUMATISM.

Dropsical and Rheumatic persons find the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine, of New Jersey, of incalculable benefit. Its purity and valuable properties have given it a wide reputation among physicians throughout this country and Europe. This wine took the highest premium at the late Centennial. It is excellent for weary and debilitated females, and used by the best families in New York as an evening family wine. For sale by C. A. Klein, Bloonisburg, Pa.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania now in session at Harrisburg for the passage of an Act of the General Assembly, the title of which is "An Act to repeal the Act of May ninth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An Act providing for the appointment of an inspector of steam boilers in the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, by the governor of the Commonwealth,

The object of the Act to be applied for as aforesaid, as appears from its title, is the repeal of the said law of ninth of May, A. D., 1871.

C. H. TYSON, A. M. HALBERSTADT,
J. B. CHURCH, T. B. WELLS,
M. BRIGHT, GEO. T. JOHNS,
A. Fulton PATTERSON & LLEWELLYN,
Feb. 2 '83-4w.

FARMS AND HOMES

The best in the world, are easily obtained in Dakota, Minnesota and Northern Iowa. Get ready to move in the spring. First come, best served. County maps, description of lands, rates of passage and freight, furnished free by CHAS. A BROWN, Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, 506 Washington St., Boston, Mass. No trouble to answer questions. f feb 9-4w

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Rye "	.80
Corn, "	.50
Oats " "	.45
Flour per barrel	6.40
Cloverseed	5.50
Butter	.32
Eggs	.24
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.12½
Chickens	.10
Turkeys	.12
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	16.00
Beeswax	.25
Buckwheat flower per 100	3.00

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.

FLOUR—The market was dull and weak; superfine $3.00@3.25; extra $3.50@4.00; Pennsylvania family $4.00@4.75; Ohio and Indiana family $5.00@5.75; Minnesota extra $5.25@5.50; do straight $5.50@6.00; winter patent $6.25@6.90; spring do $6.50@7.25.

RYE FLOUR—$4.00@4.25.

WHEAT—Market was steady; No. 2 western red $1.01½@1.01¾; Delaware and Pennsylvania red 88 @$1.00@1.00¾; longberry red and amber $1.10@1.12.

CORN—The market was dull for local use; new ungraded 57@59c, do sail 72@74c; old steamer 82@; do mixed 83@86c; do No. 3 do 81c.

OATS—Market was inactive, but steady; No. 1 white 50c; No. 2 do 48½@49c; No. 3 do 47c; No. 2 mixed 44c.

RYE—quiet at 67@68c.

LARD—Market was steady; city kettle 12¼@ 12½c; loose butchers' 11@11½c; prime steam 11¾c.

BUTTER—Pennsylvania and western creamery extra 37@38c; Bradford county and New York extra 37@38c; Rolls steady; Pennsylvania 20@ 28c.

EGGS—Pennsylvania 21½@22c; western 20c; ice house 24@27c; limed 25@26½c.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. March 1-y

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY FROM JAN. 2nd, 1882, to JAN. 1st, 1883.

Statement showing taxes assessed and balance still due.

DISTRICTS.	ASSESSED. County Tax.	ASSESSED. Dog Tax.	STILL DUE. State Tax.	STILL DUE. County.	STILL DUE. Dog.
*Beaver	$ 582 61	$75 50	$12 60	$ "	$ "
Benton	920 59	62 50	8 60	565 61	55 00
†Berwick	†1682 22	54 50	†94 15	†578 77	†54 50
*Bloom	3928 81	65 00	124 00	"	"
Briarcreek	1215 54	77 00	9 80	705 40	77 05
*Catawissa	1761 54	67 50	58 92	"	24
Centralia	722 56	50	7 05	586 16	50
Centre	1097 25	78 50	40 30	960 73	78 50
Conyngham	1488 23	90 00	50	982 09	90 00
Fishingcreek	1101 19	82 00	31 00	816 39	92 00
*Franklin	544 79	41 50	10 30	"	"
Greenwood	1225 10	83 50	49 93	884 14	84 00
Hemlock	1004 78	49 00	5 50	209 60	49 00
*Jackson	274 88	50 50	3 90	"	"
Locust	1195 04	118 50	8 55	404 22	118 50
Madison	993 53	72 00	23 75	289 75	72 00
Main	1466 44	92 35	22 35	248 19	43 00
Mifflin	1022 32	62 00	15 85	229 48	62 00
*Montour	†830 81	†40 50	†20 95	†113 77	†40 50
Mt. Pleasant	605 64	54 50	59 83	293 85	56 50
Orange	1141 47	81 47	80	139 01	57 50
Pine	583 99	54 00	4 37	163 40	58 00
Roaringcreek	401 30	46 00	5 42	76 80	4 600
Scott	1396 69	69 50	99 25	526 51	69 50
Sugarloaf	1365 41	57 50	75	56 47	57 50
	$27694 01	1475 50	791 45	7641 98	1170 50

Amount due for years previous to 1882.

Districts	Collectors	Y'r	County	Dog
Benton	B G Kase	1881	$ 132 68	$ 25 00
Bloom.	S M Knorr.	"	599 90	77 50
Greenwood.	J G Girton	"	4 50	"
Hemlock	Wm F Foust	"	96 47	20 00
Bloom.	Reuben Harris	1880	816 26	83 00
			$1650 21	$215 50

A. M. JOHNSON, Treasurer of Columbia county, in account with said county on county funds.

	DR.	CR.
Jan. 2nd, 1882		
To amt. uncollected prior to 1882	$18,665 61	
" amt. on hand at last settlement	4,135 65	
" County tax assessed in '82	27,634 01	
" tax on registry of voters	99 55	
" added tax Greenwood dup. for '81	4 50	
" A B Herring old plank	5 23	
" John Lore old bridge near Shoemaker's mill	3 10	
To D. R. Coffman rent for old jail	$1 65	
" the town of Bloomsburg rent for old jail stable	90 50	
To P. W. Stone exonerated and since paid to Treasurer	90	
To J G Girton tax exonerated and since paid to Treasurer	55	
To H C Nagle old cistern pump	1 00	
" Ephraim Parks shovel	50	
" county tax on unseated lands	1,143 04	
" county tax on seated lands	83 52	
" road tax on unseated lands	904 57	
" road tax on seated lands	84 77	
" school tax on unseated lands	1,120 01	
" school tax on seated lands	99 97	
" poor tax on unseated lands	440 29	
" poor tax on seated lands	47 34	
" special road tax on unseated lands	910 17	
" special road tax on seated lands	1 80	
" special school tax on unseated lands	46 35	
" special poor tax on unseated lands	277 00	
" special poor tax on seated lands	1 10	
" Harner and Jester deed held by Commissioners redeemed	5 97	
To Henry Yapie deed held by Commissioners redeemed	4 62	
To Samuel Bogart deed held by Commissioners redeemed	7 46	
To John Kantz deed held by Commissioners redeemed	7 10	
To John Bogart deed held by Commissioners redeemed	11 96	
To Marr and Kindig deed held by Commissioners redeemed	2 49	
To added tax Briarcreek duplicate '81	35	
" amt. received from sale of lands sold by Commissioners	704 98	
To amount received from state fund	102 67	
" amt. received from dog fund	880 00	
" Marshall Moore old stove	1 00	
" Wm Hulme old bridge Cole's creek near A Cole's mill	6 00	
To Daniel Ohl old plank	2 00	
" U H Ent costs paid on writs	2 50	
" Wm Krickbaum jury fees	64 00	
" seated land tax since distribution	3 58	
" unseated land tax since distribution	198 72	
" amt. to meet sum paid state for quota charged on coupons '81	9 00	
	$51,805 48	
By commission on collections		$90 64
By exonerations allowed collectors		114 94
By orders paid of '82		703 89
By amount paid county		860 00
By commission to Treasurer		38 17
By amount due from collectors		1,386 66
By balance in hands of Treasurer		58 04
		$3,305 59

A M JOHNSON, Treasurer, in account with State Fund.

	DR.	CR.
To State Tax assessed for '82	$791 45	
By commission on duplicate settled for '82		
By total commissions		$1,838 92
By total exonerations and returns		692 52
By county orders redeemed		34,945 65
By amount due from collectors		9,291 49
By amount to meet sum paid State for quota charged on coupons		10 00
By commission to Treasurer		1,048 36
By balance in hands of Treasurer		3,918 54
		$51,805 48

A M. JOHNSON, Treasurer in account with Dog Fund.

	DR.	CR.
January 2, '82, to amt. due at last settlement		$1,803 02
To amt. assessed in '82		1,475 50
" added tax Greenwood duplicate, '82		50

History of Ice Palaces.

ONE REARED BY A RUSSIAN EMPRESS A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO.

The construction of ice palaces goes back to the time of the Empress Annie, of Russia, who had one built in St. Petersburg in 1739.—From an account of it published in 1751 the following is extracted:

The manner of building was very simple; the purest and most transparent ice was selected; it was cut from the Meva in large blocks, which were then squared with rule and compass and carved out with all the regular architectural embellishments. When each block was ready it was raised to its destined place by cranes and pulleys, and an instant before letting it down, upon the block which was to support it a little water was thrown between the two, the upper block was immediately lowered, the water froze and the two became literally one. The whole building, in fact, appeared to be and really was all of one single piece, "producing, without contraction an effect infinitely more beautiful than if it had been built of the most costly marble, its transparency ond bluish tint giving it rather the appearance of a precious stone." The dimensions of the building were, in English measure, length 56 feet, depth 18 feet and height, including the roof, 21 feet. This is the body of the house: the palisading was 87 feet in length of the front view, including the pyramids at the corners, was 144 feet. When the work was completed the public were allowed an unrestricted passage through every part of the building. This at first caused a good deal of confusion, which was, however, obviated by surrounding the entrance with a wooden railway, and stationing police officers who allowed only a certain number of persons in at one time.

EFFECT OF ILLUMINATION.

The facade was plain, being merely divided into compartments by pilasters. In each division there was a window, the framework of which was painted to represent green marble. It was remarked that the ice at the low temperature which prevailed, took the pain perfectly well. The panes were formed of slabs of ice and transparent and smooth as plate glass. At night these windows were generally lighted up, and most commonly grotesque transparencies, painted on canvas, were placed in the windows. The effect of the illumination is said to have been peculiarly fine, as the light appeared not only at the windows, but, from the trnnsparency of the material, the whole palace was filled with a delicate pearly light. The centre division projected, and appeared to be a door; but it was in fact a large window, and was illuminated like the others. An ornamental ballustrade surmounted the facade of the building, and behind was the sloping roof with chimneys, in the usual style of Russian Architecture. A handsome ballustrade all of ice, ran round the outside of the building. A large space was left for a promenade between the ballustrade and the palace. There were also two entrances behind with gates handsomely ornamented with orange trees in leaf and flower, with birds perched on the branches, all of ice.

ICE CANNON DISCHRGED.

Six cannon, regularly bored and turned, with their wheels and carriages, stood before the balustrade, three on each side. These were of the calibre of such as usually receive three pounds of powder, but being of so fragile a material it was not considered safe to put in more than a quarter of a pound; the ball was of hard tow, well rammed in. Two or three times iron balls were fired from these cannon without bursting them. The experiment was tried in the presence of the Court, and the ball pierced a strong plank, two inches thick, at a distance of 60 paces. Two mortars stood on each side of the entrance. These were the size of those which carry a shell of 80 pounds. When fired the charge of powder was the same as that for the cannon. On the same line stood two dolphins, which were made to throw a stream of inflamed naphtha out of their mouths by means of concealed tubes.

Anecdotes of Ben Butler.

Here is an anecdote that was told me at the table the other day by a lady who said that her husband, though a Republican, was going to vote for him because he wanted to "give the old man a chance." A plainly dressed woman, evidently in mental distress, presented herself at his law office one day, and his secretary, in the outer office, told her that the General was engaged inside and could not possibly see her. "May I come to-morrow, then?" she tremulously inquired. "No; he is going to Washington to-morrow." She sat a few moments, with evident reluctance to yield her hope, and presently Mr. Butler came out and passed through the anti room to go to luncheon. One of his shrewd eyes caught the timid figure, and he paused before her and asked her in rapid but kind words, if she wanted to see him. "That is what I came for," she said whistfully. "State your business very briefly, and I will see what can be done," he said, ushering her into his consulting room. She told him a sad story of conjugal sorrow through a selfish and tyrannical husband, who had got from her the little fortune left her by parents, and not only did not support her, but abused her. He said: "Now, madam, if I inquire into this case, shall I find that you, after all, are the one to blame? Are the facts exactly as you represent them to me, and have you been to him a good and true wife?" "God knows I have tried to be, and that all I have told you is true," she answered fervently, and drawing out $50 she said: "I have borrowed this, to come to you with, and I'm sorry it is not more; but do take it, and see if you cannot set me free from him." The General waved back the hand which offered the pitiful sum, and said: "I will undertake your case, but your money is no object to me. I am not in need of it, but I would like to help you." He returned in due time from Washington, took hold of her case, which was so clear that he easily secured the divorce and recovered $16,000 of her patrimony for her; and even then he would accept no fee, neither did he make any overtures even of friendship toward her, beyond mere business-like humanity—the humanity of a busy, absorbed, but not ungenerous man. I have heard several anecdotes of him here as favorable as this, and in Washington he is known as a man of great kindness to the poor and the dependent.—*Letter in Boston Journal.*

The following explains the difference between "luck" and "chance." You take a girl out to the theatre and discover that you haven't a cent in your pocket. You are, of course, compelled to invite her to an oyster supper after the performance. She refuses for some reason; that's "luck," but the "chance" is a million to one that she will accept.

He Saw Life.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF A YOUNG MAN.

The following is recorded in the Boston papers:

The hero of the adventures recorded below arrived in this city a few days ago as a stoker on an English steamer, but his case having become known to the captain of the vessel, he was discharged here, and doubtless is now enjoying the comforts of his father's home in Central New York. It seems that this young man graduated from a prominent law school in New York City in the fall of 1881, and, with ample funds, furnished by his father, and in the company of a number of his schoolmates, who were quite willing to help him spend his money, started on an extended tour among the "dives" that abound in the metropolis. To the best of his reccollection, their tour occupied several days, and the last thing that the young man remembers of life on shore was a low resort in South street, New York, where the company was, in great part, made up of those who go down to the sea in ships. His next sensation was that of being tossed and knocked about in a small bunk in the cloze forecastle of some vessel. Starting to his feet and working his way slowly on deck, he found that he was indeed at sea, no land being in sight. Sick with the unusual motion of the vessel, and weak from a long debauch, he endeavored to find out where he was and how he came there. The first mate told him that he had shipped on the vessel in New York as a common seaman, and that, if they had good luck, he would find himself at Port Said, in Egypt, in about sixty days. He endeavored to reason with the officer; told him he was not a sailor; that he knew nothing of the sea, and that he had never voluntarily signed the vessel's papers. His protestations were of little use, however, as the bark, for such the vessel proved to be, was short-handed, and every man on board was needed to work her.

Knowing nothing of the workings of a vessel, his position was a horrible one. The trip across proved unusually stormy, and by the time the vessel entered the Mediterranean the abducted man was in a sorry condition. Arriving at Port Said, he was taken violently sick with a fever, and was placed in the hospital, whence he came forth in about a month almost a skeleton. Having no money, no friends, and not knowing what to do, he wandered about the streets of this desert city by day and at night he lay in his hammock, listening to the strains of strange music as they floated from concert hall and cafe. Finally, driven to desperation, he managed to secure a berth as stoker on an English steamer, hoping almost against hope that something would turn up that would enable him to reach his home and friends in the United States. About this time the war between England and Egypt broke out, and the steamer on which the young man was employed was engaged in transporting refugees from Alexandria and Port Said. Shortly afterward he was present with his vessel at the bombardment and capture of Alexandria, and, with true Western enterprise, he secured many valuable relics of that historic struggle. At the close of the war his ship was ordered to England and thence to this port, and, after an enforced absence of over a year, he landed in Boston. His reception at the house of his father, who long since gave him up as lost, may well be imagined.

A Dollar Profit on Each Hen.

Fannie Field in Ohio Farmer.

Somebody wants to know if one dollar per year profit from each hen is a good average. Where hens are kept as the majority of farmers keep them, one dollar per head is quite as much as the owner ought to expect and I don't believe that the average farmer can make one hundred dollars easier than by keeping and caring for a flock of one hundred hens. If he will do a little extra in the way of housing, care and feed, the hens will add at least fifty cents to the average dollar. Why, we have pullets that at present writing (December 11) have laid three dozen eggs apiece since they commenced laying the first week in October, but they didn't roost in trees and live on sawdust and gravel; they had a good, warm house and plenty of food and care. If those pullets don't earn considerable more than their "average dollar" per head, before next spring, I'll cut theie heads off, every last one of them. And I may as well tell you that when I fail to make at least three dollars profit for each hen, duck and turkey kept for breeding stock, I don't brag much about my success in poultry raising.

Dry Cows.

Monthly Jersey Bulletin.

It is a common practice among some dairymen to give their cows, while dry, but scanty living. When a cow ceases to give milk, or is dried up, any food is good enough for her. I think that this is a great mistake, and the result is a diminished product of milk, both in quantity and quality, when she does come in. There is a large draft on the system to sustain the calf while the cow is carrying it, and to keep the cow in good condition, good feed is as important as when she is giving milk. It is the opinion that $1 worth of food when the cow is dry is worth $1.50 when she comes in. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food as an animal in good condition. If the cow is poor when she comes in she will not digest enough food to support the system and, at the same time, to make a large quantity of milk.

System is sure to tell, and heavily, too, in farming, and the successful farmer is the one who maps out, in the winter, his whole campaign for the ensuing season. When spring opens he knows just where and how to commence, and it is not at all pushed with his work. If all our farmers, who now "take things as they come" would only look ahead a little, they need not be continually behind hand with their work, as they often are when the spring has only fairly commenced and all through the subsequent season. It may seem impossible to some to do this planning successfully, yet a little experience will enable any one to do it, with varying degrees of success and we sincerely hope that our readers will at once act on our suggestion, and thus save themselves much annoyance and trouble, as well as considerable useless expense.

Martin S. Frayer, Huntingdon, Pa., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters with the most gratifying results for biliousness."

It is the cross-eyed man who looks on both sides of a subject.—[Boston Transcript.

SPLINTERS.

Harvard College has educated a student to run 100 yards in 10¼ seconds.

The Sultan's relations are troubling him. He is entertaining a carb uncle.

To get up a dinner of great variety cooks should be allowed a wide range.

When a powder magazine blows up it can, we suppose be called flash literature.

Borrowing money is no test of the lender's friendship if you put up the collateral.

There's no trouble twisting the tail of a bull dog. The disagreeable part comes when you let go.

Phosporous is the striking name of a new color. It will be worn by match-making mamas.

Some one says: "Courtship is the egg froth and marriage the custard in the floating island of life.

"Take back the heart thou gavest." He was a butcher, and she wanted liver. They don't speak now.

A reporter, in describing a railway disaster, says: "This unlooked for accident came upon the community unawares."

"Papa's Home To-night" is the latest song. The o and n in the last words of the title can be omitted when necessary.

A man gets to solace himself, and generally cuts a bad figure, and a woman solaces herself that she gets tight to make a fine figure.

The man who is a deadhead on the trunk lines from New York to Chicago considers the cut rates a great swindle. He used to save about $20 on a trip, now he saves only $7.

"Do you buy your music by the roll?" inquired a young lady of a deacon's daughter. "Oh, no," she replied; "I always wait until Sunday, and then I get it by the choir."

Said the teacher, "And it came to pass, when King Hezekiah heard it, that he rent his clothes."

"Now, what does that mean, children, "he rent his clothes?" Up went a little hand,—

"Well, if you know, tell us."

"Please, ma'am," said the child timidly, "I 'spose he hired 'em out."

Cattle are still domed in this section of the country to stand around the barnyards during the day-time. There are few farmers who have become converted to the more *humane and sensible* practice of keeping them in the stables and out of the cold. Their owners, mind you, don't stand around shivering in the wind. Why should the cattle?—*Col. Curtis, in New York Tribune.*

Personal—

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic or suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you a fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Try Hop Bitters to-day. (10)

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. (3)

KIDNEY WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT.

D-THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises. Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

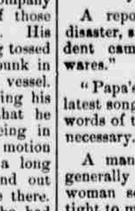
The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages.

Price 50 cents and $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

Feb. 12 ly. 8

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

Ely's Cream Balm
Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure catarrh, hay fever, &c. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of fifty cents will mail a package for sale by all druggists.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy.

DR. J. B. SIMPSON'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine is a positive cure for overwork of body or brain or excess of any kind, such as weakness and all diseases resulting from Nervous Debility, Irritability, Mental Anxiety, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits and functional derangements of the nervous system generally, Pains in the

black or Side, Loss of Memory, Premature old age and diseases that lead to consumption, Insanity & an early grave or both. No matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, a short course of this medicine will restore the lost functions and procure health and happiness where before was despondency and gloom. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Will be sent by mail on receipt of money. Address all orders, J. B. SIMPSON'S MEDICINE CO. Nos. 104 and 106 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by J. H. KINPORTS, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb 24 82-1y

PURE INDIA TEAS

From the Districts of ASSAM, CHITTAGONG, CACHAR KANORA VALLEY, DARJEELING, DEHRA DOON, and others. Absolutely Pure. Superior in flavor. The Most Economical. Requires only half the usual quantity. Sold by all grocers. JOHN C. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate, 130 Water-St. N. Y. feb 9-4 w d

J. J. BROWER,

CARPETS

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE WINE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons and the Aged.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED NATIVE WINE is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S

P. J. Sherry.

The P. J. SHERRY is a wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S

P. J. Brandy.

This BRANDY stands unrivalled in this Country being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS PURE distillation from the grape, and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes, from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J. is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

AND BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Sept. 22, '82, 1-y.

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Boards in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight-foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse we Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 to 10,000 feet Hemlock Boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse* will saw 20,000 *feet* in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, Rubber Belting, Mandrel's Patent Wrought-Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated catalogue, No. 13, for information and prices.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Corning, N. Y. Box 1427.
Jan. 5, 82-1y.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks.

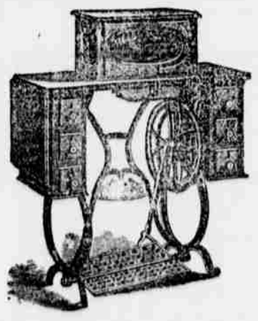
All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

PAINTING
AND
PAPER HANGING,
WM. F. BODINE,
IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired and made as good as new.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED.
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.

PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
—:o:—
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS.
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BLANK BOOKS
BLANK BOOKS!
Of every description Ruled and bound to order; also binder of all Periodicals such as Harper's, Century, St. Nicholas, Peterson's, &c. In fact all Publications bound in latest and most substantial styles.
Correspondence Solicited.
J. W. RAEDER,
110 & 112 W. MARKET STREET,
WILKES-BARRE, Pa.

J. SALTZER'S
General Sewing Machine Depot,
Fifth Store Below Market St.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.



Celebrated White Sewing Machine,
New Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine,
New Home Sewing Machine,
Household Sewing Machine,
Estey Sewing Machine,
Genuine Singer Sewing Machine,
Singer Pattern Sewing Machine,
Attachments, best Sewing Machine Oil, and Needles for all sewing machines. Sewing Machines sold on monthly payments. Liberal discount made for cash. Every machine purchased from me is warranted to be kept in good running order for five years free of charge, and thorough instructions given by the best lady operator in this part of the state free of charge. Examine my stock of machines before purchasing.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
Orders will receive promptattention.

IRELAND of TO-DAY $75 to $150 Per Month. New Edition Now Ready. Gives Repression Bill, Events of 1882, etc. Agents Wanted. J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. une 30-1y a/d

LEGAL BLANKS,
ALWAYS ON HAND
AT THIS OFFICE.

STEY ORGAN

Every buyer should Select an Organ That guarantees good Every day work and Years of service.

Every Estey Organ Sold is made Throughout with Equal fidelity, and Yields unrivaled tones.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

J. ESTEY & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

CELEBRATED WEBER PIANOS.
HARDMAN PIANOS,
And other first class Pianos, and a large lot of
Five cent Sheet Music,
—MUSIC BOOKS,—
VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS,
BANJOS,
MUSICAL ORGUINETTE,
VIOLIN STRINGS,
And everything in the Music line.
J. SALTZER,
MUSIC ROOM,
FIFTH STORE BELOW MARKET STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WEBER--HARDMAN

PIANOS,
FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.
Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,
MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILKES-BARRE, PA
Junel

1883.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.
This popular journal is a rare combination of literature and fashion. Its stories, poems and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America; its engravings possess the highest artistic excellence; and in all matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land. The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
PER YEAR:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO, above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE } HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE }	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Bazar commence with the Year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The last Four Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittance should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. Jan. 19, '83.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—o.—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. march 31-1y

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.
d feb 9-4w.

CUT THIS OUT!
AGENTS MAKE $15 TO $40 PER WEEK.
We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and Terms to agents. Address
M. N. LOVELL 312 Lackawanna Ave SCRANTON, PA.
March 3-1y

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard works of character, great variety, low prices, liberal terms. Books & Bibles Bradley, Garretson & Co., 66 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 30-1y a/d

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR
THE COLUMBIAN
$1.50 A YEAR,

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION AND NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In effect January 15th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.35 a. m.—Lock Haven Express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.30 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.05 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m.

1.58 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations. Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 2.55 a. m.; New York 6.30 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1.05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.55 a. m.; New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 9.10 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD,

6.25 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches through to Rochester.

1.20 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.25 p. m., Past line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Waverly and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves New York, 5.15 a. m.; Philadelphia, 8.10 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1.20 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 9.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.35 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.40 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.20 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 3.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.08 p. m., Sunbury 1.05 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.30 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.07 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

June 26, 1882.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 4 56 and 7,20 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,15 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,50 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

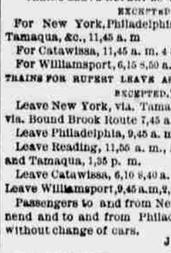
C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	2 45	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 30	2 10	6 17
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 22
9 03		9 37	.....Taylorville.....	9 45	2??	6 27
8 56		9 30	.....Lackawanna.....	9 52	2?	6 34
8 48		9 24	.....Pittston.....	9 58	2?	6 41
8 42		9 19	.....West Pittston	10 03	3 0	6 46
8 37	1	9 14	.....Wyoming.....	10 08	3?	6 51
			.....Maltby.....			6 55
			.....Bennett.....			6 58
8 25	00	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	3?	7 02
8 25	1 50	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	2 54	7 10
	1 42		.....Plymouth June			7 17
8 16	1 25	8 55	.....Plymouth.....	10 26	3 02	7 22
	1 25		.....Avondale.....		3 06	7 30
8 07	1 15	8 47	.....Nanticoke.....	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	1 03	8 39	Munlock's Creek	10 42	3 18	8 00
7 46	12 42	8 28	.....Shickshinny	10 55	3 28	8 25
7 33	12 25	8 17	.....Hick's Ferry	11 07	3 45	8 49
7 26	12 15	8 12	.....Beach Haven	11 12	3 51	8 59
7 20	12 00	8 06	.....Berwick	11 20	3 57	9 00
7 13	11 47		.....Briar Creek			8 00
7 09	11 40	7 56	.....Willow Grove		4 07	8 05
7 05	11 32	7 52	.....Lime Ridge		4 12	8 10
6 57	11 10	7 44	.....Espy.....	11 59	4 20	8 18
6 51	10 58	7 38	.....Bloomsburg	11 45	4 27	8 25
6 45	10 50	7 33	.....Rupert.....	11 55	4 33	8 30
6 37	10 44	7 29	.....Catawissa Bridge	11 58	4 38	8 36
6 18	10 22	7 11	.....Danville.....	12 18	4 56	8 52
6 10	10 08		.....Chulasky.....			9 00
6 04	10 C		.....Cameron.....		5 09	9 06
5 45	9	6 45	Northumberl'd	12 45	5 25	9 20
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt. Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.



This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone